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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Loss any time, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

Another Massachusetts Dam.

Destructive Flood in Norfolk County.

The Towns of Wrentham and Norfolk Well Washed.

Mills and Bridges Washed Away—Railroad and Other Property Destroyed.

No Lives Lost—Damage About One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

BOSTON, April 18.—A tremendous flood, with disastrous results, occurred last evening in the towns of Wrentham and Norfolk, about twenty-five miles distant, by the breaking away of a dam which restrains the water of Whiton's pond, the source of the Mill river. This is a small river not over twenty-five feet broad at low water, but running with a strong current, mostly through meadow land and emptying into the Charles river at Medway. At this time an immense body of water was confined in the pond by a dam about one hundred feet in length on the Wrentham and Franklin country road. The sudden bursting of the pond through this dam hurled a tremendous flood upon the lands below, sweeping away mills, bridges, country roads and dams in its course and causing damage to the extent of between $100,000 and $200,000.

Half a mile below this mill was the saw and grist mill of the Eliot Felting Company, known as Fisher's mills. Such was the force of the waters on reaching here, that it burst the thirty foot dam and carried along the saw-mill portion of the establishment as though it was a toy ship.

On rushed the waters three-fourths of a mile through the low lands to where there were located woolen and shoddy mills belonging to the felting company. Both ends of the dam were washed away, and below the mills a large heap of coal deposited for use at the mills.

Seventy rods further on, the great dam at the Eliot Felting mills was met. This, with the road from the mills to Franklin Centre, beneath which the river runs, offered a substantial resistance to the rushing current. The road, however, soon yielded, allowing the full force of the water to strike against the long dam. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Franklin and Wrentham rendered valuable assistance to the watchmen of the mill dam in opening a place in the dam, hoping to save a portion of the same. Their labors were successful and, although fifty feet of the dam was carried away, the mills were saved.

Down the stream half a mile further, was the track of the Boston and New York Railroad, some forty or fifty feet above the river bed. Beneath this the water usually passed by an arched culvert about ten or fifteen feet in width. Here the waters, with seemingly increased power, forced out the stone culvert as if it were constructed with pebbles. So firm was the embankment that above the culvert that it stood apparently intact for the space of an hour, and then being undermined, it caved in for a distance of 15 to 200 feet, forming an impassible barrier to the water above. When the road bed sank, a freight train was within one hundred feet of the place, though not in motion.

But the great volume of water had already passed the railroad and hurried on to the achievement of its greatest feat, forty rods below, at the City of Boston mills. The mill was originally a three-story wooden building, but latterly was enlarged by the addition of a wing on each end. The bridge over the county road was succumbed, and then the water, obtaining a firm hold of the main building, lifted it and sent it crushing to the meadows below. So thorough was the work of demolition, that the cupola alone remained standing upon the plain. The machinery and water wheel shared the fate of the structure. The wings were left standing, but so badly wrenched and undermined that they are probably ruined and will have to come down.

Down the stream again about half a mile, was another country road bridge, near Kingsbury pond. This was snapped from the foundations, almost at the approach of the waters, and carried away. On the level space between the road and river, the waters spread out and ceased their work of destruction.

The last bridge was swept away about seven this evening. One body was swept down on the flood, but it was supposed to be that of a man for some months missing. As far as known, no lives were lost, but the damage to property is very large. No houses were swept away, as their location on the banks was such that the water did not reach them.

The following are the losses as far as ascertained: Whitney's dam, $2,000; Eliot mills, $10,000; town of Norfolk, $5,000; New York and New England Railroad, $1,500; City mills, $50,000 to 75,000. A large number of persons are thrown out of employment by the total fall of the City mills.

CINCINNATI.

The Texas Immigration Party on 'Change—Gunpowder Plot Discovered Just in Time—The Cold Weather.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—A delegation of gentlemen from Texas was received on 'Change to-day. Speeches were made by Colonel Holloway, President of the Chamber of Commerce, General Robinson and Mr. Small, of the delegation. They come to promote the interests of Texas by encouraging immigration. They will leave the city on Monday.

Five cans of gunpowder were placed in a basket in the vestibule of Saint Xavier's Catholic church to-night, and the master of outside of the basket fired. The powder was discovered by the sexton and thrown into the street, where four of the cans exploded. The only explanation is that it was put there to destroy the machinery of the contractor who is completing the tower.

The cold weather of the past two nights has materially damaged the fruit. Experienced fruit growers say the peaches, pears and cherries are killed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Partly cloudy weather, slowly rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds and falling barometer.

The steamers Republic, Egypt and Illinois, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Captain Mix has arrived at Fort Laramie with his company of cavalry and the Harney's Peak miners.

Orlando Cutler, one of the oldest residents of Cleveland, died in that city yesterday morning, aged seventy-six.

Twenty-two lives have been lost in the Canada Pacific Railway survey, and steps have been taken to raise a memorial.

The widow of the late Bishop and Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, of the Confederate army, died in New Orleans Saturday night.

Dr. Hartwell Carver, great-grandson of Governor Carver, one of the earliest advocates of the Pacific Railroad, died at Pittsford, N. Y., Friday night.

A strong movement is being made in Maine, since the withdrawal of Governor Dengle, to bring out General Veldoncenner for the next Republican candidate for Governor.

The propeller Alpena, Captain Thorne, arrived at Erie from Toledo, with grain, yesterday afternoon—the first arrival of the season. She found ice all the way from Ashtabula.

James Root, formerly of Cleveland, died in Hartford, on Saturday, aged eighty-eight. He was one of the oldest living graduates of Yale College and a pioneer settler in Ohio.

The warp is gradually giving out in all the Lowell mills, and one after another is compelled to discharge its help. Agents say that in less than a week 3,000 operatives will be out of employment.

A committee appointed by the citizens of Brownsville, Texas, indignantly deny the statements made by Senor Marascal, the Mexican Minister at Washington, with regard to the border troubles on the Rio Grande.

A large steam barge, owned by Ryan, Johnson & Co., and Captain J. C. Estes, of Sandusky, was launched at Huron, Saturday. She has a carrying capacity of 30,000 bushels, cost $50,000, and is intended for the Saginaw and Sandusky line.

At a meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers, at Memphis, Saturday night, to arrange for decorating the graves of Confederates on the 22d of May, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking ex-Federal soldiers to participate in the ceremonies. Among those present at the meeting, were ex-President Jefferson Davis, ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, General S. Colton Greene and General Gordon.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

THE EMPEROR SATISFIED WITH AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

BERLIN, April 17.—The *Presse* says Emperor William, of Germany, has written a letter to Victor Emanuel, expressing his gratification at the recent interview between the latter and the Emperor of Austria at Venice. The German Emperor also, says the *Presse*, speaks in affectionate terms of Emperor Francis Joseph, and expresses the hope that the interview will serve to strengthen the friendship between Austria and Italy.

THE PEERS PASS THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

The Government bill withdrawing State grants from the Catholic bishops, passed its second reading in the Prussian Chamber of Peers to-day.

Scotland.

ACCIDENT TO A PLEASURE PARTY, FOLLOWED BY A RIOT.

GLASGOW, April 18.—A serious riot took place to-day, at the opening of some pleasure grounds in the suburbs of Glasgow. A stand on which were 1,500 people, gave way and precipitated the entire mass to the ground. Thirty persons were injured. The visitors, indignant at the carelessness of the proprietors, destroyed everything on the grounds and burned the barricades around them.

England.

GERMANY'S NOTE TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, April 17.—The Berlin Government, in its last note to Belgium, says Germany is about to alter her laws with a view to the better protection of foreign countries against any future designs of German subjects; asks Belgium to imitate her example; and adds that it is desirable that an understanding on the subject be established with all other States equally interested. An Antwerp journal says Germany is desirous of settling the question by an international congress.

GARIBALDI ILL.—GERMAN ECCLESIASTICAL BILL SIGNED BY THE EMPEROR—A GERMAN EDITOR ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 19, 5:30 A. M.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Daily News* reports that Garibaldi is ill and confined to his bed.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* announces that the Emperor William has signed the bill withdrawing State grants from the Catholic Church. The same dispatch reports that the editor of the *Germania*, a journal conspicuous in its opposition to Prince Bismarck, has been arrested and his office searched by the police.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—The steamships England, Canada and Klopstock, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 17, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. Consols for money 93 5-16@93⅝; for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107; do 1867, 108; 10-40's, 103; new, 102. New York Central, 94; Erie 27⅛@27¾; preferred 38⅝. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 9½d. Tallow 43s.

PARIS, April 17.—Rentes 57 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 97⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9d; Orleans 9⅝@9⅝d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; and 4,100 by American. Receipts 5,000 bales, all from Atlantic and Gulf ports. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring 9s 1d; No. 2 do, 8s 9d; winter 8s 3d. Corn 31s 9d. Lard firmer at 68s 9d. Hams 56s. Lard oil 32s. Turpentine 27s. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 9½d. Tallow 43s.

ANTWERP, April 17.—Refined petroleum 30¾ francs.

THE PRESIDENTIAL EXCURSION

Boston's Hospitalities—A Visit to the State House—Arrival at Concord.

BOSTON, April 17.—President Grant this morning abandoned the visit to Beacon Park, and gave a private reception later, receiving citizens generally. At noon the Presidential party were driven to the State House, passing through files of cadets. The company entered the building and were ushered into the Executive Chamber and presented to Governor Gaston, members of the Council and State officials, from whence they proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the President was formally introduced, and from there the party entered the House of Representatives, where a similar introduction was made.

The banquet at the Parker House to-day, given by the Commercial Club, in honor of the President and Cabinet, was a grand affair. One hundred and twenty-one guests were present. Alexander H. Rice, President of the Club, presided. President Grant, Secretaries Robeson, Belknap, Fish and Delano and Postmaster General Jewell and a number of local celebrities were present. The Presidential party left for Concord by special train.

CONCORD, April 17.—President Grant arrived this evening and drove to the residence of Judge Hoar, escorted by the Boston delegation. A Pullman train of four cars arrived from St. Albans with General Peck and other State officials and the Ransom Guards with the St. Albans' brigade band and a delegation of citizens. The town is thronged with visitors.

POTTSVILLE.

Comparative Coal Statement—Nearly a Million Tons Decrease in the Supply.

POTTSVILLE, April 17.—The quantity of coal sent from this region last week was 11,889 tons, against 82,426 tons for the corresponding week of the previous year. The supply for the week is 157,916 tons of anthracite, independent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, from which no return has been received, and 89,657 tons of bituminous, against 378,845 tons for the corresponding week last year. The whole supply sent from all regions so far this year, is 3,295,567 tons, against 4,124,837 tons to the same period last year. The decrease in the supply of anthracite is 954,718 tons.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Rough Treatment of a Northerner in the Woods of Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—A young man, named Julius D. Lavarda, arrived here to-day on the steamer Grand Tower, from Hale's Point. He relates that some three weeks since he landed there and started to Dyersburg afoot. In the woods he met a negro, who begged him for money to obtain food, and in giving him some he thoughtlessly displayed his pocket-book, seeing which the negro drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball striking him in the top of the head, partially stunning him. The negro then stabbed him several times with a pocket-knife and, after robbing him, fled. A farmer living near, having heard the shot and the screams of Lavarda, hastened to the spot and had him conveyed to his house, where he lay for several days unconscious, but yesterday he was enabled to leave for this city, to which point his passage was paid by his host. Lavarda states that his father is a farmer near Newark, New Jersey, and that he has a brother who is a wholesale merchant in New York. He will be cared for by the Chief of Police until his friends can be heard from.

Suicide of a Baltimore Merchant.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—George A. Ahrens, junior partner in the firm of Sterling, Ahrens & Co., committed suicide this morning.

Double Murder and Suicide in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 17.—Anton Linburg, while drunk, fatally stabbed Andre Johnson in his sick room, at Collinsville, last night. John Felton, who entered the room on hearing the disturbance, was stabbed four times and died instantly. Felton's wife was dangerously stabbed. Linburg then killed himself.

Ex-Congressman Bowen Prosecutes the Charleston "News and Courier" for Libel —The Case on To-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18.—The first criminal prosecution of a newspaper for libel ever known in South Carolina, begins to-morrow, at the instance of ex-Congressman Bowen, now Sheriff of Charleston. Messrs. Riordon and Dawson, of the *News and Courier*, are to be tried upon eight indictments for publications extending through several years and covering charges against Bowen of frauds, bigamy, forgery and instigating murder. The indictments based upon publications implicating Bowen in murder, will be tried first. Great public interest is felt in the case.

CASUALTIES.

Telegraph Operator at Blairsville Intersection Killed by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., April 17, 1875.

J. G. Ogden, oldest son of Major J. B. Ogden, was run over last night by a freight train at Blairsville Intersection. Both legs were crused to a jelly. He lived until seven o'clock this morning. Deceased was night telegraph operator at the Intersection.

FIRE RECORD.

Boston—$75,000.

BOSTON, April 17.—Armstrong & Company's lithographic establishment was damaged $75,000 by fire this morning. Insurance $30,000.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Wheeler's Louisiana Compromise.

Successful Carrying Out of Its Terms.

The People Confident of a Better State of Things.

DR. NEUMAN, HIS SERVICES AND REWARD.

Correction of a Wide-pread Misrepresentation.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR CAMERON.

A Thousand Million Dollars to be Counted Before Treasurer Spinner Leaves.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1875.

The Louisiana Compromise.

Representative Wheeler arrived here to-day from New Orleans. He expresses himself fully satisfied with the success of the compromise effected by him between the rival political factions. He reports that the best of feeling prevailed throughout all classes of the people, and he is confident that no further trouble need be anticipated. There was a disposition manifested by the ousted members not to accede to the terms of the compromise, but they were gently reminded that their refusal would not be countenanced by the President.

Special Agent Neuman.

There has been a great deal of misrepresentations, particularly in some of the religious newspapers, of the amount paid to Dr. Neuman for his late official services; the allegation also being made that his wife was under pay as his secretary. Dr. Neuman was appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department in April, 1873, at six dollars a day and expenses, with instructions to inquire into the mode of verifying invoices at consulates of the United States in the countries to which he was sent. He resigned in August, 1874, while in Russia. The whole amount, it is officially ascertained, received by him for salary and expenses was less than five thousand dollars. As far as the official records and accounts show, his wife's expenses were paid out of his private means.

Senator Cameron Arrives.

Senator Cameron arrived here yesterday from Florida. The Senator is looking much improved by his jaunt. He says that the yellow fever was prevailing at Vera Cruz to an alarming extent, and it would have been extremely injudicious to proceed with the journey. He will remain at the Capital several days.

Continued Spinner's Balance on Hand.

The counting of the funds in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States, which will be necessary before Mr. Spinner assumes office, will consume about two weeks, and will not commence for about two months. The whole amount, including national bank bonds, is one thousand million dollars.

New State Department Building.

The New State Department, which will be one of the handsomest of all our public buildings, is rapidly approaching completion. The contractors are very anxious to take possession, and the contractors have promised that the three lower stories of the building shall be ready for occupancy not later than the first of June.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the receipts of customs: New York, from the 1st to the 10th, $3,672,318. For the week ending April 10th: Boston, $279,384; Philadelphia, $295,202; Baltimore, $94,394. For the week ending April 3: New Orleans, $73,790.

Educational Intelligence.

The following is a complete list of postmasters appointed and postal changes in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for the week ending April 17, 1875:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Postmasters Appointed—John J. Smith, Sunbury, reappointed; Darius S. Gilger, Shamokin, reappointed; Abraham L. Munger, Farrer Forge, Huntingdon county, vice D. M. Green, resigned; Mrs. L. C. Hamilton, Milledgeville, Mercer county, *vice* E. L. Hamilton, resigned; D. B. Tait, Gibson, Susquehanna county, *vice* B. D. Reynolds, resigned; J. R. Enders, Berlinsk, Northumberland county, *vice* Jacob Fisher, resigned; John T. Akers, Frankstown, Blair county, *vice* R. Riddle, resigned; Mrs. B. F. Killam, Paupack, Pike county, *vice* G. Pellet, deceased; R. R. Ashley, Wanamie, Luzerne county, *vice* J. McNinch, resigned; George Stein, Locust Grove, Fulton county, *vice* A. Stephens, resigned; Charles Hoffman, Knobsville, Fulton county, *vice* M. A. Fox, resigned; John Vornees, Shingle House, Potter county, *vice* H. B. Edwards, resigned; Clark M. Swayze, New Columbia, Luzerne county, *vice* J. Brown, resigned; Jacob K. Lower, Lewisburg, Union county, *vice* Mrs. C. H. Chambers, resigned; Josiah C. Bower, Mulberry, York county, *vice* A. Reffensperger, resigned; Jacob Praul, Churchville, Bucks county, *vice* J. R. Bates, removed; James Hanson, Vernon, Westmoreland county, *vice* A. J. Eagleson, removed.

Establishments—Elkhorn, Allegheny county, special; J. Lewis Norfolk, postmaster.

OHIO.

Postmasters Appointed—Henry L. Robinson, Washington C. H., reappointed; Henry G. Smith, Galion, reappointed; Joseph M. Patterson, Piqua, reappointed; Henry Pound, Vienna, Trumbull county, *vice* Mrs. O. S. Foote, resigned; Reuben A. Faulkes, Adario, Richland county, *vice* Wm. Davidson, resigned; David E. Bachtell, Old Hickory, Wayne county, *vice* Gabriel Rostetler, removed; Alexander Millegan, Northwood, Logan county, *vice* Thos. B. Kirk, deceased; Orlando Cope, Cope, Belmont county, *vice* Allen Jones, resigned; Henry H. Brown, Tupper's Plains, Meigs county, *vice* J. F. Brown, resigned; Ellis W. Bailey, Shields, Belmont county, *vice* Joseph White, resigned; John W. Thuma, Shanels, Morrow county, *vice* Mathias Dresbach, resigned; Wesley Calhoun, Mount Pisgah, Clermont county, *vice* Belymer, resigned; Silas J. Binns, Fayetteville, Brown county, *vice* Benjamin Snowhill, resigned; Charles H. Keller, Mill Brook, Wayne county, *vice* Jacob W. Carroll, resigned; John L. Moore, Parkman, Geauga county, *vice* L. Davis, resigned; Henry Bruns, Pikeville, Darke county, *vice* Adam Johnston, resigned; Thomas Snyder, Donnelsville, Clark county, *vice* Samuel M. Dey, resigned.

Re-establishments—Island Creek, Jefferson county, special; William Brown, postmaster.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Discontinued—Laurel Junction, Ritchie county; papers to Volcano, Lewis county; Island Run, Monongalia county; papers to Huntington.

Postmasters Appointed—John T. Moss, Calhoun, Ruffner county, *vice* Edmund Ruffner, resigned; John W. Nihiser, Claysville, Mineral county, *vice* John W. Nihiser, failed to furnish bond.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1875.

REDEMPTION AND ASSORTMENT OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

In view of the retirement of General Spinner from the office of Treasurer on the first of July, it has been determined to assess upon the several national banks the expense of redeeming and assorting their notes at the National Bank Redemption Agency on the first of May, instead of the first of July as originally intended.

It will probably be some months after the first proximo before the apportionment of expenses is completed. The average charge will not exceed a quarter of one per cent. upon the amount redeemed and assorted, but the assessment upon each bank will vary from the average according to the denominations of its notes. If the average denominations are greater than the general average, the expenses will be less than the average, and *vice versa*.

Plan of the Centennial History of American Education, Colonial, Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Periods—Educational Topics—Influences and Results.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1875.

The Commissioner of Education has prepared a Synopsis of the proposed Centennial History of American Education, 1776–1876," for the information of educators in general, and especially for the benefit of those interested in and expected to contribute to the educational feature of the forthcoming celebration of the Centennial of American Independence. The following will give an idea of the plan in contemplation:

THE COLONIAL PERIOD—EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

Early schools in the colonies of Spain, England, France and Holland, briefly noted; digest of the colonial laws respecting elementary schools; horn-books; the New England primer; biographies of early pedagogues, etc.

Early grammar schools, public and incorporate; text books; courses of instruction; biographies, biothegraphy; the clergy as trainers for colonial youth.

Early colonial colleges (*e. g.*, Harvard, William and Mary's, King's, Dartmouth, Princeton, Yale, &c.), their foundation by colonial and individual action; their discipline, text books and courses of instruction in the classics, mathematics, theology, &c.; biographies and bibliography; connection of religious denominations with the colleges, &c.

Early instruction in the professions, theological, legal and medical; Amos' "Medulla."

Notices of early libraries and of the bibliography of "Americana."

Engravings of early school and college buildings, portraits of educators, maps, etc.

Influences and Results.—Positions, institutions and attitude of the European nations which colonized North America; supremacy of Spain under Charles I. and Philip II. (1516–1598); of England under Elizabeth and James I. (1588–1622); of France under Richelieu (1622–1646); of England under Cromwell (1625–1685); of France under Louis XIV. (1658–1704); of England under Marlborough and Chatham (1704–1776); political, social and religious institutions of the colonists; political and military events in the colonies, etc.

THE HOMOGENEOUS PERIOD—1776–1810—EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

The Virginia territorial cession, and the ordinance of 1787; history of the school-land sales, and of elementary schools; origin of free public schools under State authority; labors of Mann, Barnard, Sears, Emerson and others; illiteracy of the country in 1810, &c.; biography and bibliography.

The progress and increase of grammar schools, academies and seminaries; the text-books, architecture and apparatus of instruction; biographies, bibliographies, and statistics.

The progress of collegiate instruction, text books and courses of instruction in the classics, astronomy, mathematics, physics, chemistry, political economy, mental and moral science, &c.

Colleges in their denominational and public relations; libraries of colleges, bibliography, biography and statistics.

The progress of theological, medical and legal education; rise and progress of Normal schools, and of schools of dentistry and pharmacy; biography, bibliography and statistics.

The progress of libraries; rise and progress of mercantile science and of art; instruction and care of orphans, of the blind and the deaf mute, etc.

Sunday schools.

Instruction in art and music.

Reformatory and penal institution.

The American Institute of Instruction.

Engravings of school and college buildings, portraits of educators, maps, charts of illiteracy in 1840, etc.

Influences and Results.—Homogeneity of the population; comparatively small annual emigration—Revolutionary war (1774–1783); migration to Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois and Alabama (1775–1800); Webster's spelling book (1783); the Federal Constitution (1787); copyright law (1790); Whitney's cotton gin (1793); province of Louisiana acquired (1803); Oregon question (1804–1846); Fulton's steamboat on the Hudson (1807); abolition of the slave trade (1808); war of 1812–15; introduction of canals (1817); Florida acquired (1819); the Missouri compromise (1820); railroads introduced (1827); McCormick's reaper (1831); the Seminole war (1835–42).

THE HETEROGENEOUS PERIOD—1810–1876—EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

The progress and present condition of free elementary instruction; official supervision of public schools; improvement in school buildings, furniture and apparatus; character and number of text books; the school reports of the country; illiteracy of the country in 1850, 1860 and 1870; instruction of the colored people and of the Indians; kindergarten; private elementary instruction.

The progress of grammar schools, academies and female schools; rise and progress of free public high schools; text books, courses of instruction, apparatus and architecture; business colleges; bibliography, biographies and statistics.

The progress and present condition of collegiate training; rise of State universities, and of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts; rise of colleges for women; text books and courses of instruction in mathematics, astronomy, physics, mechanics, geology, geography, zoology, botany, chemistry, mineralogy, agricultural science, political economy, mental and moral science, philology, political economy, social science, art history, etc. (endeavor to raise a history of the subject of instruction).

The progress and present condition of instruction in theology, jurisprudence, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy; instruction in engineering, etc.; women in the professions.

Bibliography, biography and statistics of collegiate and professional education.

Progress and present condition of libraries; of art museums, and science museums; of orphan asylums; of blind asylums; of deaf mute and their instruction; of collegiate instruction of the unfortunate; schools for the feeble minded, etc., Sunday schools.

Schools of art and music; cheap reproductions of art works; cheap music, etc.

Progress in penology and in reformatory training.

Associations for public benefit; churches; societies; the National Educational Association, &c.

The National Bureau of Education.

Pictures of buildings for schools, colleges, libraries, museums, asylums, etc.; portraits of educators and benefactors; maps, illiteracy charts of 1850 and 1870; diagrams of ventilating apparatus, furniture, etc.

Influences and Results.—Introduction of the electric telegraph (1844); Texas annexed (1845); war with Mexico (1845–48); the Mexican cessions (1846–48); the sewing machine (1846); the great Irish famine (1846); Mormon emigration to Utah (1847); discovery of gold in California (1847); emigration to the Pacific coast (1848); European Revolutions (1848); great emigration from Europe (1848 et seq.); the Crimean war (1852); the treaty with Japan (1854); the financial panic of 1857; the Atlantic Telegraph (1858); the war and the abolition of slavery (1861–65); the Austro-Prussian war (1866); acquisition of Alaska (1867); the Paris Exposition (1867); the Franco-German war (1870–71); the Vienna Weltausstellung (1873); the financial panic of 1873; the heterogeneous character of the population since 1840; the character and intelligence of the immigration; progress of industries; of agriculture; the development of means for speedy transportation; international literature; the scientific spirit, etc.

DeB. R. K.

COLUMBUS.

The New Reform School Commissioners Refused Possession by the Old Board.

COLUMBUS, April 17.—The new Commissioners of the State Reform Farm School have returned from the farm, where they made a formal demand for possession, which was refused by the old Commissioners, on the ground that Governor Allen had no authority to appoint the new board without confirmation by the Senate, which is not in session. The Attorney General has been requested to at once bring the case before the Supreme Court on a *quo warranto*, and legal counsel has been employed by both sets of Commissioners.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Demonstration of Miners in Wilkesbarre—One Thousand Men in Procession—Specimen of the Notices—Military Not to be Withdrawn.

WILKESBARRE, April 17.—The first open demonstration by the miners of this section took place to-day. Early this afternoon a procession of one thousand men from Sugar Notch, Warrior Run and Nanticoke marched through the city. Their approach had not been heralded. They were a motley and rough-looking crowd. Their officers were mounted, and the commander was dressed in the uniform worn by the militia of the State. They had a drum corps and two brass bands, and carried the stars and stripes and a large number of banners. The following were some of the mottoes: "If union is strength, Sugar Notch is a Samson;" "Our cause is just and we will win;" "While we've a cent we'll not give in;" "Traitors should be branded with the mark of Cain;" "Bribers and bribed agree impossible—Our Union is noble and strong;" "No surrender till hell freezes over, and then we'll crawl out under the ice." Two men carried a miniature sealed coffin with an effigy in miner's garb bearing the inscription, "A model betrayer and blackguard." One banner had the representation of a man being shot from behind, and above were the words, "A traitor's sidoom." The procession was not halted in the city, and no riotous conduct was manifested. The demonstration was for the purpose of intimidating such as are tired of the strike and want to go to work.

HARRISBURG, April 18.—The Sheriff of Luzerne county, after a conference with the Governor, has decided that it is inexpedient to withdraw the troops from Hazleton and vicinity. The Governor concurs.

The Cold Snap.

There was heavy frost and ice at Memphis Friday night, killing vegetables and seriously damaging if not killing the fruit.

It snowed in Norfolk, Virginia, Saturday night and yesterday. Fruits and early vegetables are killed, and the loss to truckers is very heavy.

There was a killing frost in Georgia and South Carolina, Saturday night, doing serious injury. The freeze was the hardest in years. Truck farms are badly injured.

Dispatches from points in Michigan, Northern Illinois and Iowa state that, owing to the severe weather that has prevailed for the last three days, small fruits, apples and pears are killed in many localities, and in some cases the trees themselves. High winds have prevailed throughout the above mentioned sections, and the mercury has ranged from eight to twenty degrees above zero.

Reports from Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Ohio show that the weather during the last three days has been the coldest for the season known in years, the mercury ranging from 12 to 25 degrees above zero. Early fruits are thought to be killed, and tobacco seriously injured. A heavy snow fell at Louisville Friday night, Saturday and Saturday night, the mercury falling to several degrees below freezing.

A dispatch from Evansville says: The fruit growers think the severe freze of the past two nights has killed the peaches and most of the small fruits in that section. All the tobacco plants in Kentucky are killed.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

CONCORD AND LEXINGTON.

MASSACHUSETTS' CENTENNIAL.

Preliminary Exercises Last Night.

Grand Preparations for the Celebration To-Day.

LEXINGTON, MASS., April 17.—The inaugural exercises of the great Centennial celebration properly began this evening, in the Town Hall, including public services and a discourse by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., of New York. The music was rendered by a large chorus and a military band. The hall was densely packed, hundreds being unable to gain admission. The exercises were of a religious order and exceedingly impressive, and the address of Dr. Adams was listened to with rapt attention. After the opening performance by the Boston band, they withdrew to the mammoth tent, a quarter of a mile up Main street, where they gave a selection of sacred pieces. The tent was well filled, hundreds having come in on trains and by private conveyance. The finishing touches have been put upon the decorations, and the whole town is one fluttering mass of flags, banners and streamers. Every ancient landmark is denoted, and its connection with the history of the events of the great day, to-morrow to be celebrated, is plainly marked by mottoes and inscriptions. The grand tent stands at the right of a little knoll, on which the seventy embattled farmers stood, and directly opposite are the press headquarters, located in the house which dates its erection previous to the 19th of April, 1775. It is gaily decorated and inscribed with the words, "One of the original witnesses of the battle of the 19th." The day has been fine, the ground dry and the walking good. The air is chill, but otherwise everything betokens a fine day for the culminating celebration.

SUNDAY IN CONCORD—ALL IN READINESS FOR TO-DAY.

CONCORD, MASS., April 18.—Services held in the Unitarian church this morning were attended by the President and party. During the day the party drove to the historic points and inspected them in company with Hon. E. R. Hoar. An informal reception was held in the afternoon. The President, in his movements, was received without any particular sign of public ovation. Over 2,500 strangers are in town to-day, and accommodations are already at a premium. The streets are profusely adorned with emblematic flags, and the decorative features of the celebration are magnificent. Many private residences are elaborately festooned with flags. A mammoth tent on the principal parade ground is in readiness for the dinner, and is appropriately ornamented with flags and mottoes. All other arrangements for to-morrow are complete.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 18.—Centennial services were held at the "Old North Church" to-night. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The building was draped with flags and otherwise decorated, and in the steeple were hung lanterns, memorative of the signal given Paul Revere. Addresses were made by the son of the old Sexton Newman, Hon. G. B. Loring, ex-Governor Hawley and others. Among those present were Vice President Wilson, Geo. W. Childs, General Goshorn and D. J. Morrell, of the Centennial Commission and members of the Philadelphia Council, who arrived to-day.

UNION PACIFIC FLOOD.

Extent of the Damage—Travel Indefinitely Suspended—Large Number of Passengers and Emigrants Delayed.

OMAHA, April 17.—Official reports from the scene of the flood on the Union Pacific Railroad state that last night Superintendent Earle walked through from the west to Green River station. Sixteen bridges are gone west of there, and the road washed badly. The water rose three feet yesterday and is still rising rapidly.

OMAHA, April 17.—The river here has fallen in this city in the last twenty-four hours. It is still impossible to tell to what extent the road bed on the Union Pacific is damaged. The delay will be very much more in length, but it is only at occasional places that any damage is done. The water has receded some to-day. West-bound passengers lying Rock Springs have been transferred to Green river by wagons, and east-bound passengers *vice-versa*. The railroad company are caring for them as kindly as circumstances will permit. There are about eight hundred emigrant and three hundred passengers lying here waiting for the removal of the blockade. The latter are also caring for Rock Springs people at their own expense. As soon as the water recedes so that it can be done, they will put on line of stages, and transfer the passengers and baggage to the front.

SALT LAKE, April 17.—The flood in the valley of Bitter creek, Wyoming, is still increasing on the western slope. Union Pacific bridges are now reported gone, as also the road bed in many places, and that nothing can be done toward repairs till the water falls. The trouble extends for a distance of about ten miles. Four teams came through from Rock Springs to Green river station, to-day, having been chartered by some passengers to bring them over the hills. A freight train was expected to leave Ogden to-day, but was discontinued on account of another washout reported this side of Green river. All the mountain streams are rising, on account of the rapidly melting snow, and there will probably be difficulties from this cause at other points soon. There can be no time fixed for trains to commence running again, as that will depend on the weather, which is now quite warm and, there being an unusual amount of snow, damage to the track will probably increase rather than diminish for the next week or ten days.

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The Cold Snap.

There was heavy frost and ice at Memphis Friday night, killing vegetables and seriously damaging if not killing the fruit.

It snowed in Norfolk, Virginia, Saturday night and yesterday. Fruits and early vegetables are killed, and the loss to truckers is very

The Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1875.

IN ALL branches of the stove business the *Iron Age* finds evidences of a decidedly hopeful and confident feeling.

THE Marquette *Mining Journal* states that the ore contracts thus far made for the entire Lake Superior district will not reach over 100,000 tons, while there are, perhaps, 250,000 tons mined and in stock.

PERHAPS as good a watchword as could be selected for popular suggestion and guidance on our entrance into the second century of national existence, would be: "No Subsidy for Sectarian Education!"

IT IS stated that no foreign rails, either of iron or steel, were imported at New York during the first quarter of this year, recently ended. The imports of pig iron during the same time amounted to only the picayunish quantity of 4,310 tons.

THE oldest inhabitant has turned up, as we knew he would, when this unseasonable weather began. He says that on the 13th of April, 1854, and on the 17th of April, 1803, there were furious snow storms, followed by cold weather. The weather, it would seem, does not grow better as the world grows older.

THE name of ex-Governor NOYES having been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor of Ohio, the Cincinnati *Gazette* has the best authority for saying that he is not a candidate, and would "under no circumstances accept the position." There is no dearth of excellent timber from which to choose, however.

THE sinking fund call is bringing bonds in rapidly, but has developed the fact that they are mostly held in Europe, and the expectation is that the holders generally will draw interest upon them until the last moment when they can make exchange, in order to take every advantage of a chance for profit. A call for five millions more of five-twenties for the syndicate account will be made in a few days.

THE Commission appointed to devise the best method of testing iron and steel is in session at the United States arsenal at Watertown, New York. The special object of the meeting is to determine on a suitable machine for making tests which will be superior to anything of its character in the world. Letters on the subject have been received from all parts of the United States, and are now before the Commission.

THERE is abundance of office room in the New York City Hall for the accommodation of all the officers of the municipality; but notwithstanding this fact, the second story of the new *Tribune* building has just been selected for the Corporation Counsel's office, at six thousand dollars a year rental. Hereafter, should the *Tribune* have occasion to open its batteries on the city government, it is probable its shells will be found filled with sand.

THE historic truth of the incident narrated in WHITTIER'S fine poem, "Barbara Frietchie," having been doubted, an ex-Confederate writes to a San Francisco paper that he was "in one of the dust-browned ranks that 'STONEWALL' ordered to halt," and says, "I flatter myself that the bullet from my gun was one of the many that hit the flag." Of course this sets the whole question, and the question of the superb vaior of JACKSON'S ragamuffins, finally at rest.

THE New Jersey Democrats are beginning to complain quite sharply of their new Governor. Recently he appointed a colored man to office, and now he has supplemated this anti-Democratic freak by commissioning a white Republican to a judgeship, for no sounder reason than that he considered him the best man for the place. Such eccentric practices as these, if permitted to go unchecked, will, his former supporters claim, result in the total disruption of the party.

BRIGHAM YOUNG and the Pope of Rome are in perfect accord on one point; and that is their hatred of the free school system. The great Mormon prophet made a speech in Salt Lake City the other day to his dupes, in which he poured out his soul in an ugly screed against the public schools, and modern civilization generally. The former are an especial abomination in his eyes. It is quite significant—this striking similarity of view between the polygamic and the Papal High Priest.

IT APPEARS that the great question to be discussed at the approaching International Telegraphic Congress at St. Petersburg, is, how many letters shall constitute one word. England proposes that eight letters to a word shall be the maximum, but Germany wants twelve, to which it is objected that the Germans can, in a word of twelve letters, express three ideas. On this side of the water some of the Associated Press agents occasionally find it difficult to express a single idea in a hundred words.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, speaking of JOHN MILLER, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says:

"He is no mere holiday politician; he believes in political and official honesty in both theory and practice, and he lays down the sound platform that profligacy and debauchery are the crowning curses of the age, and the great evils which all good men must unite to overthrow. He does not ramble over stale platitudes, but says what figures warrant, and strikes at the root of all our present political ills."

Yes; JOHN has been a "reformer" ever since that little $25,000 transaction while he was postmaster of Philadelphia.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS is more hopeful than he was a short time ago about revenue matters. He thinks the general business of the country is reviving in a satisfactory manner, and says there are a large number of distilleries running now than in February, although the amount withdrawn from bond is more than enough to supply the demand for consumption. After a rehearing of arguments in the case he has decided to adhere to his former ruling that the tax to be collected under the new revenue bill shall date back to midnight of the day preceding that on which the bill was signed. Numerous appeals were made, asking him to reverse this decision.

THE Democrats last year elected a District Attorney in Westmoreland county who was so unfit for the place that it has lately been found necessary to remove him, FRANK COWAN having been appointed in his place. The Republicans pointed out the fact of the unfitness of the man who has thus been removed, while the canvass for his election was going on, but the Democrats of Westmoreland were then so intent upon reforming the politics of the State and nation that they could not afford to begin the work of reformation at home. They were content to demonstrate the necessity of reform by furnishing a glaring example of official unfitness.

THE following incisive observations on the proper way to conduct a trial, addressed to a certain people and jury by a deceased pleader of reputation, have been unearthed by a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, as a posthumous contribution to the TILTON-BEECHER inquest, they are not a little interesting and satirically suggestive. It is DEMOSTHENES who writes:

"Should he speak any slander about me foreign to the embassy, on many accounts you should refuse to hear him. I am not on my trial, to-day; and after this no water is poured in for me. What is it, then, but lack of honest arguments? For who upon his trial would elect to accuse, if he had a good defense? Again, consider this, men of the jury. If I were tried, and Æschines accusing, and Philip the judge, and I, having no means of showing my innocence, began maligning Æschines and trying to blacken his character, don't you think Philip would on this very account be indignant, that any one before him should malign his benefactors? Do not you, then, be worse than Philip, but compel him to make his defense upon the point in issue."

A NOVEL suggestion in regard to the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio comes from Darke county, in that State. According to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, there resides in that county a tall, erect, grey-haired and impressive looking gentleman of the old school; a man brimful of patriotism, energy and vigor, with a strong pair of lungs and a commanding voice, and whose name is WILLIAM ALLEN. He is quite warmly urged for the nomination. He has served both in Congress and upon the judicial bench, and remained a Democrat until the accumulated treasons of the Democratic party drove him, near the close of the war, into the Republican party. He is said to be as complete an embodiment of the liberal, freedom-loving and enlightened national life that has sprung up from among the ruins of slavery and State sovereignty, as the other WILLIAM ALLEN is of the effete, the feculent, and the old. It would be a remarkable feature of a political campaign if the battle-cry of both parties should be, "Hurrah for Old BILL ALLEN!"

THE THIRD TERM.

We have not, for some time, taken any part in the discussion of the Third Term question, as there seemed, in so many quarters, a determination either to ignore it or thrust it aside contemptuously. Some people would not believe the President ever had any such purpose as running a third time for the Presidency, while others affected to regard the proposition with scorn, and hence pooh-poohed it out of the way. Our own convictions, expressed many months since, that the purpose of presenting the President for a third term was really cherished in certan quarters, and would be pressed when the proper time came, although nothing was now *said*, by any one authorized to speak, that had that appearance, have been strengthened and deepened by the lapse of time; but there has seemed such a thorough disinclination to listen to anything upon the subject that we have lately ceased, as a general thing, to refer to it.

Since the Connecticut election, however, many Republicans, especially in the East, have overcome their disinclination to discuss this third term question, and the revival of interest in it comes from *that* quarter, not from those whose judgment upon it had previously been spoken. The Boston *Advertiser*, a staid and decorous sheet, says that, whether the President "ever indulged or not the delusive hope that he might again be elected to the Presidency may be doubted. Nothing but his impenetrable silence, under circumstances which would have opened the lips of any other man, has given the slightest reason for supposing he cared for a third term. But the talk about it has done a vast amount of mischief; and there is a painful anxiety awakening to have the talk silenced." This "painful anxiety," we may remark, existed in many quarters more than a year since; but it is a good sign to see it spreading into other regions, and to see such papers as the Boston *Advertiser* and the Boston *Journal* waking up to an apprehension that should long since have alarmed them. The latter paper (the Boston *Journal*) takes advantage of the President's visit to Massachusetts upon the occasion of the centennial celebration of Concord and Lexington, to urge upon him that it affords him such an opportunity to speak out, upon that subject, as he has never before enjoyed. We append its article entire:

A FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY.

We gave expression to our belief in the injurious policy of the third term agitation so many months ago, that recent political events, foreseen by those who study cause and effect, cannot be alleged as a motive, in suggesting that the opportune moment has now arrived for President Grant to show his appreciation of the distinguished honors bestowed upon him by the Republican party, by announcing his determination to abide by honored precedent and retire from the Presidency at the end of the present term. Such an announcement would be most appropriate on the occasion of his approaching visit to the State of Massachusetts, which has sustained him in the field and during his Presidency with zeal and confidence. That a bold and manly enunciation of this intention would revive the drooping spirit of the Republican party, and impart new vitality to the issues and principles which it represents, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. We do not propose to discuss the sound and substantial reasons that might be advanced to sustain the belief cherished by the best Republicans in this State, that an authoritative announcement of his desire to be relieved of the high office would be a service which he owes to the party, nor do we care to criticise the wisdom of that silence which the President has thus far observed upon this important matter. It is sufficient to state that whether it be his intention to remain a candidate or to retire, it is due from him to the Republican party that he should frankly state his position.

Other papers, which have not hitherto regarded the matter as worthy of serious thought, have earnestly seconded this suggestion; among the rest, Senator ANTHONY'S paper, the Providence *Journal*, thus speaks:

Many will agree with those who maintain that the President owes it to the party which has given him its generous support for two terms, to declare that on no consideration whatever will he be a candidate for a third time. It will relieve the public mind from all possible cause of doubt or misgiving on the subject, and it will immediately put to rest the imputations and suspicions which his enemies are continually scattering among the people of the country. Whatever disadvantages may have been experienced from these declarations going uncontradicted, it is now in the power of the President to do them all away, by an explicit avowal of his own determination on the question. We are fully aware that it may seem unbecoming the station of a President of the United States to decline to be a candidate for the office until he is asked. Nor or we unmindful of the fact that any declaration of the sort which he may now make will be held up to criticism by the Democrats as one to which he has been forced by the clamor of an adverse public opinion. But the circumstances are peculiar. The condition of the country must be taken into the account. There can be no question, we think, that such an avowal on the part of the President would greatly promote the interests of the Republican party. All interests ought to have great weight with him. He may well regard them as superior to all personal considerations. To strengthen the party and to insure its success at the next election is an object of the very greatest importance, for the promotion of which the President, like all others of its members, is bound to use every fair and honorable exertion.

These are not the words of a sensationalist, nor of a mere politician. They are the sober judgment of one who has held his peace for a long time, for the sake of peace, but is now compelled to speak out. In the same strain the Boston *Advertiser* speaks:

The President is about to visit New England under circumstances well calculated to call out all the respect which her people have been accustomed to pay to magistrates; and also to revive the memory of those long-ago days when he sent our army home to bear witness to the genius and valor with which he led them to victory. His place is secure in the gratitude of the generation now living, as it is among the heroes of history whom great services have immortalized. But the country is now drifting into dark and troubled waters, and the hand of another pilot will be needed at the helm.

It is to be hoped the President will hear and heed the advice thus tendered him by the most respectable organs of the enlightened public sentiment of New England. If the Republicans of that region did not feel the need for thus addressing him, their papers would not have assumed such a task. They speak in this way because they are impelled to do it by considerations that should be as imperative with him as they have been with them.

A HUNDRED YEARS.

Exactly a hundred years ago there was fulfilled on this continent the prophecy, "A Nation shall be born in a day," to astonish the world with the first century of its existence. It is the centennial of the fight at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts, where, by the old North bridge, "the embattled farmers stood, and fired the shot heard round the world." Concord was one of the places selected by the Provincial Congress as a depot of military stores, and General GAGE, in command of the British forces in Boston, determined that these stores should be destroyed, and a detachment of troops was sent there for that purpose, as well as to capture the two noted "rebels," HANCOCK and ADAMS, who were temporarily residing there, and "whose offenses," said the British commander, "were of two flagitious a nature to admit any consideration than that of condign punishment." The details of the battle are familiar to all. "Disperse, ye rebels," cried Major PITCAIRN, the British commander, "lay down your arms and disperse." The slaughter that followed was avenged before the setting of the sun, and amid the carning of that day the American Republic was born. Up to the moment when American blood was spilled on that soft April morning, a severance of the political ties that bound the colonies to the mother country was an idea faintly lodged only in the minds of the most advanced thinkers. Prior to that, the oppressed colonies, as such, had but one thought—that of earnest, concerted petition to the Crown. From that time forward, however, reconciliation was impossible; and the events which followed, culminating in the glorious Declaration of 1776, were the necessary developments of its nurture and growth. This is the centenary which the people of Concord and Lexington, of Massachusetts, of New England, of the Nation, will to-day celebrate on the spot with fitting ceremonies and rejoicings.

These promise to be extremely interesting. Public men from all the States of the Union are expected to share in the ceremonial; for, while the immediate associations of the occasion may be largely local in character, yet the scope of the action began at "the rude bridge that arched the flood," was such as to render every way appropriate the widest national recognition that can possibly be given to it. Among the distinguished personages who will be present are the President of the United States—whose grandfather was one of the patriotic sharpshooters who did such effective execution during the fight—his Cabinet, the Governor, Council and Legislature of Massachusetts; the Governors of all the New England States, and the corporation and faculty of Harvard College, together with many notabilities distinguished in current literature, art, religion and politics. A bronze statue of a minute-man, life-size, will be dedicated on the spot where DAVIS and HOSMER fell, the first martyrs in the heroic struggle for national independence; GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS will deliver an oration; original poems by EMERSON, LONGFELLOW and LOWELL will be read; and art, eloquence and literature will unite to consecrate anew the sacred field on which, a century ago, our stout-hearted ancestry resisted unto death in order that a new nation might have life. The eulogies of to-day will soon be forgotten, but the deeds of that pregnant time will live forever and ever. "The meaning of the work they did was strange and dark and doubtful then," but it has become plain enough since. They builded better than they knew: ours be it to pluck from their noble labors the best and most lasting fruits of civil and religious liberty.

THE feeling of affection between ALLEN and THURMAN, of Ohio, is said to have received a shock. ALLEN is THURMAN'S uncle, and both are candidates for the Presidency. The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that both are making desperate efforts to secure the solid indorsement of the Ohio Democracy, and though, as yet, the contest is carried on in apparent harmony, there is the sharpest strife and most deadly enmity beneath the surface. The correspondent adds:

The progress of the fight between these two men will be watched with intense interest. Neither of them can carry a united Ohio delegation without the assent of the other; and neither would make even a respectable showing in a Democratic convention without Ohio unitedly at his back. Allen will certainly never be a Democratic candidate for the Presidency unless that event happens next year; and Thurman well knows that so promising a prospect of Democratic success in a Presidential election is not likely to present itself again in a generation. Each, therefore, feels that it is his last chance. Each believes that the other is the main obstacle in his way. And each, consequently, fears and dreads and detests the other as he does no other living man.

THERE was genuine Connecticut shrewdness in the action of that Yankee stockholder in the New Haven Railroad, who got out an injunction to prevent the use of free passes over that road during the time occupied by the pending centennial celebration of the battle of Concord, Massachusetts. The President of the United States was sure to be at that celebration, and that would surely draw a large crowd to Concord and Lexington; but as a great many of these would be politicians and members of various Legislatures, with free passes in their pockets, this judicious stockholder concluded that his road would not profit much by the increased amount of travel. He therefore rushed into court for an injunction, which he got; and now every one who goes over the New Haven road to Boston will have to pay his fare. The litigious stockholder owns only ten shares of the stock of the road; but he wants his divvy; and he could not let pass this chance to swell the receipts of his road. The injunction is only temporary, but it will last until the celebration is over.

THE Pittsburgh correspondent of the New York *Times*, referring to the Western rolling mills, which have been very busily engaged during the period of the lock-out here, and contrasting their position with that of the Pittsburgh mills in reference to the Western iron market, includes the mills of the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys among those that have been running, and omits all notice of the Cleveland mills. This is a grave error, as the mills in the two valleys and at Cleveland produce as much bar iron as all the rest of the West put together. They have all been shut down for several weeks for the purpose of reducing the price of puddling. With the resumption of the Pittsburgh mills, they will resume also. Pittsburgh correspondents who undertake to write about the iron trade, ought not to make such mistakes.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Spring is horribly sprung.

To-day the nation rounds the corner of its second century.

General Lew. Wallace has a new novel ready for the press.

General Sheridan has gone to investigate the Mexican bandits.

The skating is still good at Halifax, they say; but then it is good here, also.

Do you hear the centennial crack of the patriot guns at Concord and Lexington?

A Chicago merchant named Tubb has just failed. He couldn't stand on his own bottom.

A son of Secretary Stanton is said to be one of the most brilliant young attorneys in Washington.

Another Massachusetts bonanza. The discovery of lead and silver at Salisbury, in that State, is reported.

The venerable Father Boehm recently preached his centennial sermon before the Newark, N. J., Conference.

Story, the sculptor, is making a sensation in Florence, Italy, by his impersonation of Shylock, who also was a chiseler.

The ninth annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters will convene in New York city next Thursday.

A Chicago artist has introduced twelve monkeys in a single picture. He studied from nature in the Illinois "reform" Legislature.

The decade which opened with this year will witness more centennial anniversaries than have been allotted to any other in this century.

John Chinaman is a heathen. He celebrates all his holidays by paying his debts and making friends all round with his enemies.

The Union Pacific Railroad is suffering a high-water blockade, and the immense emigrant traffic is wholly suspended in consequence.

They are cutting one of the big trees in California, thirty feet in diameter and over three hundred feet in height, for exhibition at the Centennial.

To-day Massachusetts strikes the keynote of the grand National Centennial, which will reach its full development at Philadelphia next year.

A hundred years ago to-day a serious unpleasantness occurred at Lexington, Massachusetts, between a party of foreigners and native Americans.

The number of powder horns and old flint locks used by men who "fit into the Revolution," that will turn up in Massachusetts to-day, is perfectly fabulous.

Bad for remarried men. A Boston philosopher believes that in another quarter of a century the materialised forms of our friends will walk the streets by our sides.

Ah Sin is at his old tricks again. A wealthy Chinese firm in San Francisco, has just been caught smuggling opium in large quantities, packed, in cases marked "oil."

Since 1841 an annual appropriation, which grew from $8,000 to $20,000, was divided among the agricultural societies of New York, but the new Constitution cuts it off.

Evansville, Indiana, papers state that the spring trade of that city is in the line of the marvelous. No such receipts were ever reported during the flush times of the war period.

And now comes a Tar-Heel patriot claiming that the first skirmish of the Revolution occurred at Alamance creek, Alamance county, North Carolina, on the 16th of May, 1771.

An "International Association" is being formed under the auspices of leading scientists of the United States and Canada to devise means for protecting the game and fish of both countries.

A train of one hundred wagons, with six hundred persons, a herd of milch cows and the usual assortment of babies and yellow dogs, bound for California, left Kansas City a few days ago.

A million pounds of the new spring clip of California wool have been sold at San Francisco, at from eighteen to twenty-five cents, an average of from one to two cents per pound better than last year.

The one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Long Island, which occurs on the 29th of August, is to be celebrated by New York and Brooklyn with an *eclat* worthy of their wealth and population.

The custom known in Iowa and Nebraska as "Arbor Day," is to be transplanted to Minnesota, and May 1, will be set apart as the first anniversary of a day to be hereafter observed as a day for general tree planting.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 19, 1775.
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

No maddening thirst for blood had they,
No battle-joy was theirs who set
Against the alien bayonet
Their homespun breasts in that old day.

Their feet had trodden peaceful ways,
They loved not strife, they dreaded pain;
They saw not, what to us is plain,
That God would make man's wrath his praise.

No seers were they, but simple men;
Its vast results the future hid:
The meaning of the work they did
Was strange and dark and doubtful then.

Swift as the summons came they left
The plow, mid-furrow, standing still,
The half-ground corn-grist in the mill,
The spade in earth, the ax in cleft.

They went where duty seemed to call;
They scarcely asked the reason why;
They only knew they could but die,
And death was not the worst of all.

Of man for man the sacrifice,
Unstained by blood, save their's, they gave.
The flowers that blossomed from their grave
Have sown themselves beneath all skies.

Their death-shot shook the feudal tower,
And shattered slavery's chain as well;
On the sky's dome, as on a bell,
Its echo struck the world's great hour.

That fateful echo is not dumb:
The nations, listening to its sound,
Wait, from a century's vantage-ground,
The holier triumphs yet to come—

The bridal time of Law and Love,
The gladness of the world's release,
When, war-sick, at the feet of Peace
The hawk shall nestle with the dove—

The golden age of brotherhood,
Unknown to other rivalries
Than of the mild humanities,
And gracious interchange of good,

When closer strand shall lean to strand,
Till meet, beneath sublising flags,
The eagle of our mountain crags,
The lion of our Mother-land.

CONCORD AND LEXINGTON.

Interesting Discoveries in a Garret at Hadley, Mass.—Some Original Documents of the Revolutionary Period.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

Somebody says, garrets are the brains of the house. Then, old Hadley houses have pretty sound heads, and a good many interesting bumps. This quaint old town, which now sleeps by the Connecticut, with the charm of a ripe age upon it, has seen some very wild sights in its day, and very few of its many curious old corners have been disturbed by the broom of modern research.

Last November, just at the fading out of the Indian summer, a casual visit into a century-and-a-half old attic was the occasion of bringing to light many valuable odds and ends of the past—some of them of historic worth. Seated upon a revolutionary camp-stool, with the tent-poles of a British general on the rafters, and with the precious rubbish that had yearly drifted into this eddy all about, the chance seeker for family relics rummaged through a bushel or two of newly-found letters, almanacs, sermons and diaries. It would be a mark of ill-breeding, I know, to look over her shoulder; but the spirit of discovery knows no etiquette. In her search she opened a letter written in very black ink and si ned by Elbridge Gerry. She nervously smoothed out the sacred, deeply-wrinkled document of old heroic days, and it proved to be the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, a Massachusetts patriot, a Vice President, the man who was with Warren, the night before he fell at Bunker Hill:

PHILADELPHIA, June 18th, 1776.

Dear Sir: I rec'd your Favour of ye 31st May & ye Mr Chase, but have heard nothing of ye other letter which you mentioned therein. I am sorry to find ye State of Canada in such a situation, but they will be soon adjusted if in ye Power of Congress to effect it.

Gen'l Gates is ordered to ye command in Canada, 6000 militia from Connecticut & Massachusetts & New Hampshire are soon to join Him. 2100 dollars in specie and part of 500,000 in Bills of this State are on ye Way to City ye 16th for Albany. ye Commissary General is to undertake supplying ye army, a Committee is appointed to provide medicine, & nothing & a strict scrutiny will be made into ye Cause of ye Miscarriage in that Department. I am grieved at ye Loss of General Thomas and I think he was a brave Officer & would wish to see record of Better account of another officer which you mentioned. The persons which you mentioned at our old Doings were well a short time since & your Desire of being mentioned to them shall be complied with. Things are going on well in ye Southern States, the Dependency, Confederation, &c &c, & ye Question relative to ye former is to be agitated in Congress ye 1st of July next. Plenty of Washington has as only 1 Battalion of Continental Troops, but that fair Province, is the sincere wish of

Sir Your most H. S.t.
G. WASHINGTON.

Colonel Elisha Porter.

On the paper used by Washington, in the place of the old royal crown, was a mammoth water stamp of a cavalry horse, mounted, passant.

It would be unpatriotic, to be sure, to dwell upon the seven misspelled words, but there is one thing we can indeed profitably dwell upon—the conservative tone, the quiet determination, the absence of immoderate patriotic gush. This was a transition, revolutionary period, the General was young, eyes from many countries were turned toward him, and the marvel is that his fire and his will during these troublous times ripened into such perfect dignity.

Taken merely as relics, these newly discovered documents are most precious. For a century they have been buried beside the elm-guarded Hadley street. They have listened, as it were, to the dusky troops of Shay's rebellion, crying, "On to Northampton court house," where, in fear, the people had forgot for the time the old hasty-pudding song:

"And will my honies where made of Indian corn,"

and took sides in the short-lived insurrection. They had listened to the tolling of the regicide church bell when Washington died, while the people gathered to hear encomiums from the pulpit, interrupted only by the noise and gabble of the sheep and geese in the notorious basement. These veteran witnesses are from the heroic period of the Republic, and tell us, what the chronicles often miss—how earnest, far-seeing men, like Gerry, quietly crushed little jealousies, and how the great commander judiciously and delicately held up the bait of glory in the hard road to duty.

PERSONAL.

Good. General Butler gained the case where he volunteered to defend the rights of two orphan girls in an ejectment suit brought by a rich uncle to deprive them of their homestead.

General Beckwith, who has been appointed Acting Commissary General, *vice* Shiras, deceased, was commissary of the combined armies in the Atlanta campaign, and of Sherman's army on the march to the sea.

Count Enzenberg's three autographs of Guizot, Thiers and Bismarck are very remarkable. "Forgive much, forget nothing," says Guizot. "Forgiveness does not suffer from a little forgetfulness," says Thiers. "Forget everything and be much forgiven," says Bismarck. From these three epigrammatic rules of life, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, Mr. Beecher selects the last. As a forgettist, he beats Bismarck.

A Philadelphia father, whose youngest source of trouble is continually running away, has at length become desperate and pasted the following placard on the back of the little wretch:

THIS BOY
RUNS AWAY FROM HOME.
Return him to
NO. — NORTH TWELFTH STREET.

The postmaster of Monticello, Georgia, recently performed the feat of reading a letter without hearing its contents. An old woman who had never been to school got a letter one day, and asked the postmaster to read it for her. She did not want him to hear it, so she took a wad of cotton out of her pocket and stuffed his ears with it. She then had him read the letter in a low voice, and was perfectly satisfied that the reader could not hear a word of it. This is reported as a late actual occurrence.

There is room for a difference of opinion as to whether the historian, Von Ranke, paid his wife a first-class compliment or not, in a conversation quoted by the New York *Tribune*'s Berlin correspondent. "A friend of mine," says the correspondent, "lately called upon him and observed: 'Well, Professor, I suppose you work as hard as ever in your old age?' 'Yes,' replied the veteran, tenderly, 'yes, my wife is dead now, you see, and I have less annoyance, and can accomplish more.'"

They are telling the story, since Dr. Talmage's Beecher sermon, that a Brooklyn resident, name not given, appeared at the gates St. Peter guards, for admission to Paradise. The saint turned to the register pages: "Where are you from?" "Brooklyn." "I don't think we can admit you; rules very strict. In fact, can't do it. Think of that 'scandal.'" It is said that the Brooklyn man looked steadily at Peter and *crowed three times*. His saintship colored, fumbled his key a minute, and then said, "Well, you can go in; but don't you do that again to me."

The Signs of Health

Health invariably declares itself by visible signs. A person with a sallow, haggard visage and attenuated frame may declare that he is "in perfect health," but, if he does, don't believe him, for he is not. His looks belie him, and his asservation is mere bravado. Few persons, except hypochondriacs, desire to be thought unwell. A fresh complexion, a clear eye, a happy expression, and an absence of leanness, indicate that their possessor enjoys good digestion, sound sleep and a vigorous circulation, three essentials of health which are promoted in the highest degree by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which by purifying the blood banish sallowness, and by promoting perfect digestion and sound sleep, keep the body well nourished and impart to the face the plump, healthful appearance of a clear and unwarried mind. The Bitters are far more conducive to good looks than any cosmetic that ever humbugged the credulous.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock; on MONDAYS from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and compounded semi-annually, in May and November, and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Jas. Park, Wm. Phillips, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Kahn, G. Follansbee, Christopher Ziegler, S. H. Bachman, Robert G. Selimeyer, John H. Baker, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

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Elegant Diagonals
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
Tailoring Establishment,
98 Wylie Avenue.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
(DIAMOND BANK BLOCK,)
NO. 1 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBEING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
WINDOW GLASS,
OF ALL SIZES, CUT TO ORDER.
VIALS, BOTTLES, AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
OF OLD AND RELIABLE PATTERNS.
Prices to suit times. Quality and Style equal to any made in the country.

REMOVAL.
J. F. SCHROEDER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Has Removed from his old stand to
No. 62 Smithfield St.,
Third door above Fourth ave., Milliken's Block,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

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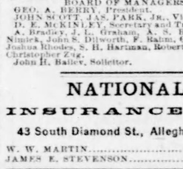
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HOSE COUPLINGS
AND
PIPES,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
Mansfield & Co.'s,
13 Second Avenue.

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A SPECIAL AGENCY
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE
OR
Exchange by Barter
OF
Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,
OR OTHER PROPERTY.
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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and F streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY, APRIL 17.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods!
Low-Priced and Finest Goods.
Stock New, Unusually Full and Complete
Gents' Best Fitting White Dress Shirts,
Chintz, Percale and Calico Shirts,
Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs,
Gents' Underwear, all kinds,
Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, &c.
Gents' New Silk Neckwear.
Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs.
This Department will be kept well supplied with Goods, all of which will be offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Linen Shirt Bosoms.
We desire to call particular attention to the fact that we now manufacture in the building all our shirt Bosoms, which enables us to offer these very much under usual prices, either singly or by the half-dozen, dozen or larger quantities.
Notion Department
Contains New Goods of All Kinds.

CARPETS.
CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins and Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.
New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.
CARPETS!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LILLIE'S RUBBER LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROPOSALS.
Notice to Bridge Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received in the Office of the County Controller until
MONDAY, APRIL 19th, 1875,
For the Construction of the Masonry and Superstructure of FIVE COUNTY HIGHWAY BRIDGES OF WOOD, at the following points:
One over Whisky run, near Mansfield, in Scott township; three over Plum creek, at Milltown, Middletown and Overlooks; one over Chartiers creek, at Hamilton's Mill, between Wilkins and Patton townships.
And also, for the REPAIRING AND REPLACING WITH AN IRON BRIDGE, between Boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna, with clear span of 90 feet between abutments, extreme width 24 feet, carriageway 24 feet in width, sidewalks 3 feet in width each, working capacity 80 lbs., per square foot or equivalent way, factor of safety 5, exclusive of weight of bridge. Hydraulic Cement shall be used in masonry, at cost of county, to be delivered in the city of Pittsburgh.
Plans and Specifications of the Wooden Structures will be found in the office of the County Engineer, Court House, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 7th inst. By order of Commissioners.
J. B. STILLEY,
County Engineer.
Pittsburgh, April 5, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS, TRANSPORTATION AND SUPPLIES.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1875.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at No. 82 White street, New York, until 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 27TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875, for the
FOR GOODS consisting of Blankets, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.
FOR TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS and Supplies from navigable waters to various points on the Missouri river, and in Western States and Territories; and also by Wagons to Agencies in Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming.
FOR SUPPLIES, consisting of Beef on the Hoof, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Pork, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, Soap, etc.
Blanks for Proposals for Goods and Supplies and a printed statement showing kinds and quantities of articles required, places of delivery, terms of transportation, and full particulars in regard to bidding will be furnished on application to this office, or to the office in New York, after April 10th.
EDW. P. SMITH,
MWF Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.
Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, April 24th, 1875, at noon,
For the Building of about 750 Feet in Length of Trestle Work,
Containing about 100,000 feet B. M., at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at McKeesport, on Pennsylvania R Road.
Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of John C. Lewis, Engineer, corner of Pike and Eleventh streets, (A. V. R. R. offices), Pittsburgh.
WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, April 13, 1875.
NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this Office until the 22d inst., inclusive, for FURNISHING ICE for use of the several Court Rooms and Public Offices during the incoming season. Bids to be at the rate per ton, to be delivered at the Court House in such quantities as the Commissioners or their Agent may direct.
HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY APRIL 17.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
NEW NOVELTIES IN
SPRING AND SUMMER
Dress Goods and Silks
Offered at Exceedingly Low Prices.
New Invisible Plaids,
New Lace Mohairs, choice colors,
New De Beges,
New Pongees and Poplins,
New Illuminated Plaids,
EXTRA BARGAINS IN
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
All-Wool Black Cashmeres.
At 25c, Good

MANUFACTURERS.

EXTRA QUALITY

Hydrant Hose

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COUPLINGS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

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ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

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Haskins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 32 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

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Cor. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverisers

Of Improved Construction,

Mills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

CARNEGIE BROTHERS & CO.

UNION IRON MILLS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, FLATS, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS,

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

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EASTERN OFFICE, 57 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

Iron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Office and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS.

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D., 1853, both well and favorably known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Platform Scales, Dealers' Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Decorative Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

Corner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue, immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

ANCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

112 Water Street and 146 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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South Side Brass Works

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to Model Making. Orders for Plain and Ornamental Brass Work promptly filled. Address No. 96 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS:

Cor. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Mills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

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Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHING FIRE BIDS, &c.,

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Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Factory, Office and Warehouse: BINGHAM STREET, between Eighth and Ninth streets, South Side, Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR., E. B. CAMPBELL.

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J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.

J.L. Dunseath & Co.

PORK PACKERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Lard Oil & Refined Lard

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF.

801 Liberty St.,

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WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA And AQUA AMMONIA.

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Collections Made at Lowest Rates. Investment Securities a Specialty. Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

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L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

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N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS.

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HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

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CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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S. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

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BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON

SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK,

FROM PIER 45, NORTH RIVER.

CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BERLIN, CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF RICHMOND.

Passengers find these Steamers unsurpassed for carefully fitted up, while the Staterooms are light, airy and roomy. The Saloons are large and in the centre of the vessels, and motion. Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Boudoirs, Piano fortes and Libraries. Bath Rooms, Barber's Shop and telegraphic communication with the stewards by electric bells.

The Steamers of this Company adopt the Southerly Route, thus lessening the danger from ice and fogs.

Rates of Passage: $60 and $80, gold, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges.

Round Trip Tickets, $110 and $120, gold.

Steerage—At low rates from all points at reduced rates, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

15 Broadway, New York, or J. J. McCORMACK, MAX SHAMBERG, Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LINE

Mail Steamships.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag

Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed.

Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.

Louis Mosser, 418 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 84 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 62 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny City.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 36 Walnut street.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Produce Commission Merchant,

365 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

SEED POTATOES.

CLOVER, EARLY ROSE,

TIMOTHY PEERLESS and

SEED. BURBANK'S.

For Seed or Table Use for sale in any quantity.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

For Sale!

Wagons from $55 to $500.

PLAIN AND SPRING WAGONS of every style. Also, WHEELBARROWS for all work. All warranted, at Wholesale and Retail, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Two Squares Below Suspension Bridge, Allegheny River.

M. C. COLEMAN & SON.

McCULLY & HUNTER,

Engineers and Surveyors.

Dispatch Building, No. 69 Fifth Avenue.

☞ LAYING OUT AND FURNISHING WORKING PLANS FOR MINES A SPECIALTY.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 17, 1875.

Certainly not within the recollection of the writer has there ever been a time when money has displayed what the scientists would term such a "modular tendency" as at present. Prospecting in and about Pittsburgh we find frequent accumulations of large amounts of money, "pockets" as it were, yet the financial situation, taken as a whole, has rarely assumed a more unfavorable aspect. Business enterprise no longer seems to bear the attraction toward capitalists that was formerly the case, and the desire on all hands appears to be rather to make investments than to embark in any of the channels offered by trade or manufactures.

That this is a healthy condition of affairs, we do not believe the most sanguine will assert, but it is one of the most unprecedented as well.

In former seasons of business depression, witnessed in this country, the invariable concomitant of the panic and its unsuccessful commercial distress, has been a serious decrease, if not a total loss, in the value of at least a large proportion of the circulating medium. Breaking banks in the days of the old State system meant destruction to their current promises to pay, while now, based firmly upon the faith and credit of the National Government, the bills of an insolvent institution are as good or better than those of one enjoying the full tide of success. While at the first glance this would be presumed an immeasurable advantage in our pressure system, yet it has its drawbacks, principal among which is the effect of an unequal distribution of loss in times of depression and business embarrassment. The community naturally separates into two great classes, viz: borrower and lender. The last have the money that is the circulating medium, and when panic stricken, they draw their nets, regardless of the sacrifice they may make of unprepared debtors. Did the same or an approximate degree of uncertainty surround the moneys with which debts were paid, as surrounded the debts themselves, creditors would be much more apt to permit solvent houses to remain their debtors, relying rather upon the careful conduct of a business heretofore prosperous to reimburse them at a later day, than upon the uncertain reed of a doubtful currency. But the currency being good beyond question, they call in their loans as far as possible, content to lose a portion of the interest until happier times shall afford them opportunities to lend, which they may regard as more favorable. One of the causes which created the rapid revival of enterprise after former panics, was the fact that the losses fell upon all classes proportionately. Borrowers and lenders both suffered, and hence, while all were poorer for the panic, the relative positions of men in the community were not appreciably altered. At this time the situation is different.

Business men, and above all, manufacturers, have suffered most violently, and must submit to the *dictum* of capital, until such time as reviving consumption creates a demand for their production, which shall override all minor considerations, and by the sheer force of tempting returns for investments, induce wary capital to once again enter the legitimate field for its operations.

There are dozens of our local concerns, which are at present very much in the condition of a collapsed balloon, shrunken and shriveled, but they have the foundation and fabrics strong as ever, and only require a reasonable amount of inflation to give them their pristine buoyant and ascensive powers.

This segregation of the elements of the body politic is abnormal and useless. They should be united and work together for the common weal, not continue separated and idle, doing nothing for themselves or each other. To put it again after the manner of the scientists—we have the oils and the alkalies, put them together, shake them well and we will have plenty of soap.

—The statement of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending April 17, 1875, is as follows:

Exchanges received	$4,635,099 71
Exchanges delivered	4,850,370 71
Total	$9,485,470 42
Balances paid	6,302,732 65
Balances received	6,182,454 60
Total	$1,214,908 15
Decrease	46,116 11,706,134

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 17, 1875.

The apparent return of all the rigors of winter has produced an unfavorable effect on trade. On Saturday the volume of business was very much reduced. That this falling off in business is due to transient causes, that seems to be little doubt, and there is every ground for hope that, with the return of active weather, the resumption of work in the rolling mills, and the advantages in freights, which are beginning to be enjoyed by Pittsburgh in the railroad fight, there will soon be an active and prosperous business done in the Pittsburgh mercantile interests, resting upon a solid basis, and increasing with the lapse of time. The New York *Journal of Commerce* gives the following favorable view of trade in that city:

General trade prospects have greatly improved within a day or two, and reports from down-town merchants are very encouraging. Some of the reasons for this will be found in the continued ease in money, the absence of disturbing influences and a steadily increasing restoration of confidence in the future. The retailers were large buyers of staple goods, and the sales were heavier than have been reported in a long time. This alone shows that the troubles of the last few weeks have entirely subsided, and the fact that jobbing parties now sought for is a further indication of restoration of good feeling. Jobbing produce merchants have also done a lively business during the week, and the sales large and considerable quantities of grain have been bought for export, the purchase being stimulated by low ocean freights. The jobbing dealers are high and in good request, and altogether there is a general feeling of confidence in relation to encourage merchants to look for a lively spring trade. The branches of business which were low started in somewhat, but little life must soon feel the impulse of activity in other lines, and when the warm spring like weather which is now close at hand.

The Chicago *Times* prints dispatches from various sections of the Northwest, showing the condition of the next wheat crop, and summers as follows:

"The area of winter wheat sown is fully up to the average of previous years, and in some localities shows an increase. Comparatively little has been winter-killed, notwithstanding the severity of the winter, a fact that is attributable to the abundance of snow. The crop looks well, and gives promise of at least an average yield, if no untoward event should intervene between this and harvest. Where spring wheat is intended to be sown, not been wholly completed, but in the more southerly localities the area sown is fully up to the average. Reports from the country indicate preparation to put in more than the customary amount. They will not sow less, certainly than in previous years. Taken altogether the prospects for wheat are flattering. Of course, a drought, or an unusual invasion of the chinch-bug or grasshopper would considerably change the aspect of affairs, but admitting that these pests will be able to do as much damage this year than previously, there is no reason to apprehend a short crop. Unless all indications fail, the wheat crop of 1875 in the territory tributary to Chicago will equal in yield the crop of 1874, if it does not exceed it by a million or two of bushels."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,324	Apples, bbls	7
Corn, bus	800	Barley, bus	1,500
Oats, bus	750	Rye, bus	200
Bacon, tcs	28	Hay, bales	27
Potatoes, bus	254		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, April 17th, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,200	Oats bush	11,500
Apples, bbls	120	Butter, lbs	53,200
Cheese, lbs	74	Bacon, pcs	3,750
Corn, bush	8,144	Bacon, tcs	81
Wheat, bus	1,170	Potatoes, bus	17,140
Barley, bush	8,010	Hay, bales	1,950
Rye, bus	190		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Flour, Meal and Feed.

GRAIN—Trade in grain continues limited, the demand being only slight, and receipts very limited—only 13,662 bushels for the past week. Prices are firm and will probably remain so, as prior to the late advance they were relatively lower than in the Eastern markets, and so West. We quote choice kentucky white wheat at $1 20@1 25 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 20@1 25; Ohio and Illinois do $1 24@1 26; amber do $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red do $1 15@1 20. Corn was steady and unchanged. We quote shelled at 80@82c per bushel for yellow; 79@80c for high mixed; 77@78c for high mixed; 75@76c for yellow on track; 75@77c for mixed. Oats were in very light supply and firm. We quote at 70@72c per bushel for prime white, 68@69c for mixed. Barley is nominally quoted at $1 25@1 50 for No. 2. Rye is also nominal. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail at the undermentioned dates, was as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Apr. 10, '75	10,442,662	5,448,173	2,905,429	343,661	111,681
Apr. 3, '75	11,277,504	5,376,937	2,728,660	693,311	102,42
Mar. 27, '75	11,677,504	5,376,937	2,728,660	862,311	102,42
Mar. 20, '75	12,178,871	8,220,884	2,252,209	648,579	22,09
Mar. 13, '75	12,268,957	7,911,000	2,252,209	648,579	22,09
Apr. 11, '74	11,514,462	896,4	388,771	778,705	2,8

FLOUR—The activity and firmness noted heretofore still continue, although business was in slightly decreased volume to-day on account of the unfavorable conditions for transacting any business. Receipts for the week have been liberal, being 12,162 bbls. The following are the prices of the local millers, per bbl: No. 1 winter wheat $7 20@8 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 90@7 50; red wheat flour $5 50@6 50; in sacks 300 off per bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of XX winter wheat flour $6 75@7 00; Wisconsin $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 00@5 25; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 50@6 00. In raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $3 25 @ dozen barrels; corn meal $5 50; oatmeal $6 00@6 25.

HAY—Receipts are decreased, being 1,895 bales. There is a large stock, and values continue depressed. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 @ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; upland prairie $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@26 00 for No. 1; $25 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 @ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. Bran is steady at $1 30@1 35 @ cwt; shorts at $1 40@1 45 @ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 @ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 65 @ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 @ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Continue in good supply with a quiet market, at unchanged prices. We quote choice to fancy $2 50@2 75 @ bbl; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium at $1 25@1 50. Receipts for the week 1,120 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c @ gallon, in kegs, for prime to choice; common to medium 10@12c.

BEANS—The demand is slow, and the market is weak. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 @ bush; medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The week's receipts were liberal being 52 pkgs. There is a good demand for choice grades while the lower qualities are in no demand and being low prices. We quote strictly choice at 28@30c per lb; prime 25@27c; common to medium 18@20c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at @32c per lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c per lb.

CHEESE—Prices are steady at 16¾@17c @ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Switzer 14@15c @ lb. Receipts unimportant.

EGGS—The supply continues large and prices are weak. We quote at 17@18c @ dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 50 @ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, @ lb, 62½@65c; for round lots; 60@62½c in a jobbing way; No. 2, @ lb, 50@55c, as to quality.

MOLE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c @ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c @ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at $1 50 @ gallon; in kegs $1 40; in barrels $1 25. The stock of maple sugar is very large, and the market is steady.

POTATOES—The arrivals have been very liberal for the week, being 17,419 bushels, but the cold weather will give the market for prime qualities a firmness, as some of those in transit may have become damaged by freezing. We quote from store at $1 10@1 15 @ bushel for prime peachblows; $1 00@1 10; other grades 95c@$1 00. Sales on track were limited at 90@$1 05 @ bushel for peachblows; 85c@$1 00 for Peerless.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7¼@8c @ lb; dried blackberries are easy at 9@10c @ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 8@9c @ lb; choice halves, 6@7c; in a large supply at 2@2½c @ lb; dried cherries; buckwheat blossom 23c @ lb. Medium pitted plums are quoted at $9 00 @ barrel; $5 00 @ half barrel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is moderately active; prices steady at 5c @ lb; dried in a jobbing way. Timothy seed quiet at $2 50@2 70 @ bush for round lots; $2 75@3 00 @ bushel for prime parcels. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 95@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $1 00@1 05 @ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00; onion sets are in demand at $7 50@8 50 @ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 15@16c @ gallon for pure cider; 8@12c.

Groceries.

There is a moderate jobbing trade reported by the leading grocers at steady prices. The prospects of this branch of the business seem to point toward briskness as soon as the effects of the resumption of the mills, and the consequent restoration of confidence in the future. The retailers were large buyers of staple groceries and the sales were heavier than have been reported in a long time. This alone shows that the troubles of the last few weeks have entirely subsided, and the fact that country parties now sought for is a further indication of restoration of good feeling. Produce merchants have also done a lively business during the week, and the sales large and considerable quantities of grain have been bought for export, the purchase being stimulated by low ocean freights. The jobbing dealers are high and in good request, and altogether there is a general feeling of confidence in relation to encourage merchants to look for a lively spring trade. The branches of business which were low started in somewhat, but little life must soon feel the impulse of activity in other lines, and when the warm spring like weather which is now close at hand.

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21½c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	21½c	Standard B	10½c
Prime Rio	20 c	Standard C	10c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9¾c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	25 c	Crushed	12 c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	@gall.
Young Hyson	50@81 00	Sugar-cured	65c
Gunpowder	50@81 00	Strictly ch'c N.O.	75c
Imperial	50@81 00	Prime	70c
Oolong	50@81 00	Good	65c
Oolong	75@81 00	*Sugars.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	75@ 8	Sugar drips	65c
Spices.		Lower grades	55@60c
Choice Carol'a	8@8½c	*Starch.*	@ lb.
Patna	7½@8c	Pearl	9½c
Imperial	7½@7½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Kerosene.*	
Allspice	17½@18c	Layers, ¾ box	$1 00
Cassia	35 @35 c	Valentine, ¾ lb	12 c
Nutmegs	85@1 00	Currants, @ lb	7 c
Pepper	26 @27 c	Prunes	9½@12c
Candies.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap, @ bx	$1 50
Stearine	15 c	Babbitt's best, @ bx	7 00
Soda.		Babbitt's 1776, @ bx	4 50
Bi-carb, in 10-5 pkgs	6c	German Mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in ¼ papers	8c		

WRIGHT & CO.'S TELEGRAM.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 14, 1875.

	Bags.
Sales coffee for U. S. since 7th	16,000
Shipments coffee to U. S. Atlantic ports	5,000
Shipments coffee to gulf ports	3,000
Leaving stock	90,000
Stock coffee at date	95,000
Average daily receipts	9,000

Provisions.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 9¾@10c @ lb; rib sides are quoted at 15@15½c; clear rib sides 15¾c; clear sides 16¾@17c.

HAMS—Sugar cured hams are in good demand and shriveled, but they have the foundation and fabrics strong as ever, and only require a reasonable amount of inflation to give them their pristine buoyant and ascensive powers.

LARD—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 9@9½c @ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 9½@9¾c for common.

BEEF—The demand is slow, and the market is weak. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 @ bush; boiled medium $1 90@2 00; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—The week's receipts were liberal being 52 pkgs. There is a good demand for choice grades while the lower qualities are in no demand and being low prices. We quote strictly choice at 28@30c per lb; prime 25@27c; common to medium 18@20c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at @32c per lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c per lb.

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	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penna. R. R.	28,340	15,710	14,573	27,258
A. V. R. R.	112,902	129,184	175,083	81,889
Total	141,242	144,894	187,656	121,147
Increase				20,002

Saturday.

The market was quiet and dull, with prices about 2½@3c below former quotations. We quote United at wells at $1 40@1 42½; Union do $1 37½@1 40; immediate shipment $1 05@1 07½. Sales were 4,000 barrels at Parkers and 1,400 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

There was a weaker feeling in the market, and prices fell off a shade under the the depressing influence of the Eastern markets. We quote standard white on the Pennsylvania Railroad track at 11¾@11¾c; on the Connellsville track 11¾@11¾c.

New York—Refined rules at 13¾@13c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 13¾c; May delivery 14¾@14½c.

OIL BARRELS

are steady at $1 30 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 17.—The *Courier* says: There was a decline in the market at all points; there being very little disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to operate. United opened at at 47¾ at wells, and declined to $1 42¾. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 70
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 65
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 70
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 42½
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 42½
1,000 bbls, river district, immediate ship	1 07½
1,000 bbls, river district, immediate ship	1 07½
1,000 bbls, river district, immediate ship	1 72½

NEW YORK, April 17, closing 16.—There were further slightly modified prices noted in refined, without, however, leading to improved business. Crude in bulk is quoted at 7c for prompt delivery, and 7@7½c for May; refined at 12¾@13c for prompt delivery; refined in cases on the spot 18@19c for shipshute; naptha 9½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market was quiet, with refined quoted at 13¾c for spot and remainder of the month; and 14¼@14¾c for May.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Market quiet; standard white 13¾c; crude 6¾@7c; cases 18c; no sales; fillers not offering.

TITUSVILLE, April 17.—Market quiet and nominal at $1 67½@1 70.

OIL CITY, April 17.—Market quiet and firm at $1 70@1 72½.

PETROLIA CENTER, April 17.—Market quiet and dull at $1 60@1 62½.

ROUSEVILLE, April 17.—Market quiet at $1 65.

TIDIOUTE, April 17.—Market dull and weaker at $1 57½ at wells.

FRANKLIN, April 17.—Market dull with nothing doing whatever.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consigned.	Bbls.
Duncan	Petrolite O W	702
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	308
Total		1,010

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 17, 1875.

Owing to the severe snow storms throughout the entire day, business was to a very great extent suspended. This, however, is not an unusual thing for Saturday. Indeed there were few cattle, hogs or sheep for sale, the run being light all week of stock designed for sale in this market.

There were but few purchasers on hand, and these few did not seem inclined to make selections from the meager number left in the pens, preferring to await next week's markets. So far as cattle were concerned, the almost utter absence of buyers left the yards unattained, prices ranging from $5 25@7 50@7 75.

The hog market continued firm, and the advance on Philadelphias and Yorkers was maintained. Some dealers, however, are of the opinion that prices will rule lower next week. This conclusion is based upon the assumption that the consumptive demand will fall off considerably in the spring. Philadelphias may be quoted at $5 50@6 75; heavy Yorkers $5 00; light Yorkers $4 25; Baltimores $5 50@5 80.

There is no change in the sheep market. The wooled sheep were held firmly at the advance heretofore noted, while clipped were dull at a decline of 25c. Good wooled, to 100 lbs, $5 50@5 75; in buckets, 175@ in 5 lb caddies, 18c; in 5 lb caddies 19c; in 3 lb pails 20c; in 2 lb do, 18c; in 6 lb do, 18c.

LARD—Is in fair sale extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 22½ @ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8¼c @ lb for choice, and 6@7c for common.

The foreign exports of provisions from the undermentioned places from November 1, 1874, to April 10, 1875, have been as follows:

From—	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.
New York	98,043	84,547,262	114,189,121
Boston	11,128	2,125,787	4,000,000
Portland	3,887	1,339,307	12,246,005
Montreal		28,481	295,500
Philadelphia	1,870	2,504,000	3,782,000
Baltimore	6,900	4,935,288	7,486,091
New Orleans	250	898,764	253,000
Total	119,273	101,828,309	109,150,737
Corresponding time, 1873-74	165,335	119,623,442	223,572,470
Decrease	46,116	11,795,133	62,212,744

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CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 18, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	W ath.
7 A.M.	29 93	17	83	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29 97	21	71	N.W.	Fresh.	Lt. sn'w
9 P. M.	30.08	21	85	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer.....30.02 Highest thermom. 21
Mean thermometer...21. Lowest thermom.. 14

Beaver College.

Spring session opens April 20. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor, Beaver, Pa. MTh

Fire at Petrolia.

The residence of Mr. Daniel Smith, Petrolia, Pa., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The building was heated by the natural gas, produced in the vicinity, an increased pressure of which caused the accident. The family were absent at the time. Loss probably from three to four thousand dollars. Insurance not ascertained.

Lost Child.

A little boy named Willie Potter, aged about five years, was found yesterday afternoon, by an Allegheny policeman, wandering along the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Upon being questioned the boy said he was going to his house in Millvale. He was taken to the Mayor's office, and word sent to his parents informing them of his whereabouts. It was learned that Willie, in company with his mother, came to this city yesterday morning to visit his grandmother, and the boy afterward went to Sunday school. After the school was dismissed he took it into his head to go home alone, and went over to Allegheny, thinking to follow the track of the West Penn Railroad, which passed the door of his dwelling. Instead of the West Penn he took the other track, leading westward.

The California Trotter.

The celebrated trotting horse Occident, belonging to Gov. Stamford, of California, passed through the city Saturday *en route* to Philadelphia. Occident, together with St. James, another fast nag, occupied a "palace" car prepared expressly for the purpose. The car is fifty feet in length, having the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger trucks and the Westinghouse brakes. It is arranged in the most elaborate style, having stalls padded in every part to prevent injury to the animals, and with a parlor and sleeping room, arranged elegantly, for the use of Budd Doble, who has charge of the animals. The cost of this affair was nearly $7,000. The object in bringing the horses thus early is to have them accimated by the time the May races commence. Occident will be carefully exercised by Doble, and each day will have private trots with the Philadelphia flier Nettie, with a record of 2:18, and will, with this mare, trot for the first time in public in the East. Occident's best time was 2:16. He is valued at $5,000.

The New Twenty Cent Silver Coin.

The design of the twenty cent silver piece authorized by act of Congress of March 3, 1875, was selected and approved on Wednesday by Hon. R. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint. The obverse design contains a sitting figure of "Liberty," with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars. Beneath the figure the date "1875." On the reverse the figure of an eagle surrounded by the inscription, "United States of America," and under the eagle the words, "Twenty Cents." A. C. Linderman's suggestion, that the edge or periphery of the coin will be perfectly smooth, in order to distinguish it from the twenty-five cent coin, which bears a reeded or fluted edge. As the piece is the smallest ever coined, the motto, "E Pluribus Unum," or the motto, "In God we Trust," both have been omitted. The new coin is mainly intended for circulation in the Pacific States, where the want of such coin has long been felt in making change, and where the lowest coin in circulation is the dime or ten cent silver piece.

The New South Side Fire Plugs.

It is understood that the South Side Water Company have already contracted with James R. Hutchinson, of Allegheny, for the construction of the new fire plugs to be placed on the South Side. The company it appears, is anxious to have the plugs placed, by which they will receive a revenue upon each one from the city, and are willing to wait the convenience of the city to pay for them. Friday, Mr. Lowry, Mechanical Engineer of the new water works, together with Superintendent Stingel, of the South Side Water Company, and Mr. Hutchinson, contractor, visited Chief Engineer White, of the Fire Department, relative to the size of the opening of the plugs. This called the largest sized openings, and it is understood that his request will be complied with.

It may be stated that there are two sizes of plugs in the city; and, in consequence, the steam fire engine companies carry two sizes of the patent Bliss couplings for connections. Chief White desires that all new plugs now and hereafter put down be of the larger openings so that the engines may draw the full capacity of the pipes.

Street Pavements.

The Washington *Star*, referring to the experience of Baltimore in the matter of pavements, says:

"In Washington we have also gone through a pretty extensive series of experiments in different kinds of pavements, and while some of the styles of asphalt or concrete have proved worthless, one or two pavements of this kind have proved sufficiently successful to indicate that the real pavement of the future (for pleasure driving, not for commercial streets) may be found in this direction. It has required considerable experimenting to get the knack of tempering a concrete or asphalt pavement to meet the vicissitudes of our climate, from the cold of winter to the heat of summer; but the concrete in front of the Arlington, the Neuchatel (natural asphalt) on H street, and one or two others of this class, seem to stand the test. It is probable that in time we shall get in the way of maintaining the asphalt pavements in as good condition as they are held in Paris. For one thing, this pavement is cheaply and readily repaired, as repairs are only needed on the surface, the foundation, when well laid, being virtually indestructible."

Spelling Tournament at Parnassus.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

PARNASSUS, PA., April 16, 1875.

An orthographical contest came off in Mercantile Hall last evening, conducted on the old "matched class" and "spell down" method.

Rev. S. B. McBride presided and acted as umpire, Professor R. S. Dinsmore pronounced and Messrs. James Stewart and Calvin Armstrong, students of the Academy, officiated as captains. With seventeen arrayed against seventeen in friendly hostility, the logomachy began. By agreement the contest was limited to one hour, "Osgood's Advanced Speller" to be used the first half hour and "Henderson's Test Words" the last, with "Webster's Unabridged" the standard of appeal. The strife went on with the varied "fortunes of war" for about three-quarters of an hour, when Captain Armstrong's ranks were thinned down to a single veteran, Professor S. Skillen, Principal of the Parnassus Public School, with eight eager contestants confronting the single foeman. Professor Skillen bravely held his ground till the expiration of the hour, when but two of the enemy were remaining on the field, Miss Elvira Wilson, a teacher, and Master Johnnie Dinsmore. Such words as these were fraught with fatality: "Supersede," "cesura," "garricide," "anomalous," "spasmodic," "receptacle," &c. The gallant trio sallied forth once more, but after the conquest of "Pondicherry," and "Yangtse-Kiang," all fell down completely exhausted at the thought of attempting to scale so much as the base of Mount "Dhawalaghiri." The admission was ten cents, and the proceeds for the poor. S. B. M.

The Enterprise Literary Society—A Spelling Contest.

The Enterprise Literary Society met in Rev. Johnston's Church, corner Washington and Webster streets, on last Friday, and it was delightful with the exercises of the evening. After they had transacted their usual weekly business, I was agreeably surprised when I heard Miss Nannie Mackrell read Macauley's "Battle of the Ivry." She is a very good reader. A spelling contest was then had with John A. Sargeant as referee, and Rev. Johnston as schoolmaster, Captains A. J. Yon and Edward Reymer each selected eleven spellers. The spelling was excellent, the first *sixty-six* words being all spelled correctly. Mr. Louis, of Captain Reymer's side, was the first to go down on the word "fascinate," John Cunningham on "ordeal." Up to this time they had gone down very slowly, so the schoolmaster gave them more difficult words, when the thinning out process began in earnest on both sides, until Miss H. McGowan, last on Captain Reymer's side went down, leaving Miss Mary Miller and Miss Mary Morris. After several spellings the latter went down on Gaillaceous, and Miss Miller was declared entitled to the first prize for standing up the longest, and Mr. Lewis the second, for going down first. Rev. Mr. Johnston then presented a copy of Goldsmith's works to Miss Miller, and a card containing the alphabet, to Mr. Lewis.

The managers of the "Enterprise Literary Society" deserve great credit for the manner in which the entertainment was conducted. They ought not to be held accountable for the outrageous conduct of some half-grown boys who annoyed us greatly by stamping their feet, and gather several loud demonstrations. They should be attended to by a police officer hereafter. J.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Eleventh Annual Statement of the Office—Interesting Figures from Mr. Livingston's Records—Fires, Losses, Insurance &c.—Suggestions and Recommendations.

The eleventh annual report of the Fire Marshal of Allegheny county for the twelve months, ending March 22, 1875, was presented in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday last. Mr. J. B. Livingston, the Marshal, in this his first report, shows that he has been attentive to his duties, and the manner in which the details as to fires are given does him credit. We make extracts as follows:

STATISTICS OF FIRES.

Number of fire alarms from cause		332
Number of needless and false alarms		51
Total		332
Alleged value of property where fires occurred		$2,555,045 00
Alleged gross loss on same		819,381 57
Amount insured on and same adjusted	$1,634,454 24	
Amount unadjusted	32,366 66—1,666,821 00	
Amount paid	490,826 27	
Amount not paid	13,500 00—	512,326 27
1873—Gross loss		520,298 00
Insurance paid		353,472 00
1874—Gross loss		667,927 85
Paid	619,001 88	
Unsettled	20,938 89—	439,635 77
1875—Gross loss		849,384 57
Ins. paid	498,826 27	
Unsettled	13,500 00—	512,326 27

Comparative alleged gross losses, with the amount of insurance paid since 1839:

1870—Gross loss		$ 82,554 00
Insurance paid		433,092 09
1871—Gross loss		1,349,927 00
Insurance paid		648,700 00
1872—Gross loss		681,302 00
Insurance paid		335,472 00

Deducting the oil fires occasioned by lightning the insurance loss for the year will amount to $31,915 16. The amo int of insurance paid on the great Allegheny fire $111,823 74, and on three oil fires by lightning, $84,588 37, making a total of $196,412 11.

CAUSES OF FIRES.

The causes of fires are given as follows: From ashes and cinders, 9; carelessness with lamps and candles, 4; with cigars, 3; with fire, 35; with matches, 8; carelessness of children with lamps and candles, 2; carelessness of children with matches, 4; from defective flues and chimneys, 28; defective furnace heaters, 11; defective grate s and stoves, 6; defective stove pipes, 6; false alarms, 11; foul chimneys, 49; fire works, 7; friction, 3; gas lights and gas explosions, 14; incendiaries and suspicions, 47; attempted incendiaries, 7; lightning (oil works), 4; range explosions (no fire damage), 2; petroleum oil, lamps, candles, etc., 16; sparks from chimneys, 28; smoke stacks, 16; spontaneous combustion, 3; unknown causes 41; total fires and alarms, 353.

The severity of the past winter had much to do with increasing the number of fires, but carelessness is the prolific source of most of our fires. The wonder is that there are so few fires, considering the carelessness in business houses occupied above and below by such careless tenants. A law should be passed compelling the owners of buildings to make better provisions for the ashes of the up stairs occupants. It is no uncommon thing to find ashes placed in wooden boxes, and even on the wooden floors of some unoccupied rooms, when the first floor of the same building is filled with a valuable stock of merchandise.

Two hundred notices for the abatement of fire dangers were sent out during the year, and still they are to be found in every direction.

COMPARISON OF FIRES AND LOSSES.

The report gives the alleged gross losses from $50 and less, to $215,000. Under $50, there were 25 fires; between $50 and $100 there were 126 fires; 32 where the loss was between $100 and $200; 37 between $200 and $500; 16 between $500 and $1,000; 21 between $1,000 and $2,000; 5 between $2,000 and $3,000; 6 between $3,000 and $4,000; 1 between $4,000 and $5,000; 12 between $5,000 and $15,000; 3 between $15,000 and $20,000; 1 between $20,000 and $25,000; 2 between $25,000 and $30,000, 2 between $35,000 and $40,000; 2 between $40,000 and $60,000, and 1 between $60 and $245,000.

The great fire of July 4th last, was the most disastrous that ever occurred in Allegheny City, or in the county, except the great fire of 1845. That it was not more disastrous can only be attributed to the energetic efforts of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Fire Departments, seconded by the volunteer aid of the people. The five other fires on the same day were caused by the careless use of fire crackers. A law should be passed prohibiting the sale of chinese fire crackers. The number of buildings wholly or partially burned by this fire was ninety-eight. The Fire Marshal recommends that manufacturers have competent scientists examine and report as to the best methods of protecting oil refineries from lightning.

NUMBER OF INCENDIARY FIRES.

Unoccupied buildings	16
Occupied buildings	9
Wrapping paper and mill	1
Barns and stables	6
Outhouses and sheds	5
Unoccupied saw mills	1
Planing mills	3
Cabinet shops	2
Miners' houses	4
Total	54

Under the head of "Exhibit G," the Marshal gives the supposed motives of incendiaries as ascertained by investigations:

To sell out insurance companies and "cheat" creditors	9
To conceal murder (Ortwein)	1
To get rid of leases	2
Malice and robbery	2
Revenge	2
Mischievous boys	2
Total	54

The incendiary fires were located as follows: Two townships, 7; boroughs and towns, 8; Allegheny, 5; Pittsburgh (old wards), 7; new wards, 13; South Side, 7. Total, 47.

THE CRIME OF INCENDIARISM.

The Marshal refers at some length to the crime of incendiarism, and suggests that the number of such fires during the past year may be accounted for by pecuniary embarrassments, and the feeling that it was a good time to sell out to the insurance companies. He quotes at some length from the report of the Fire Marshal of Philadelphia on this topic.

During the year there were twelve arrests for incendiarism, and one warrant issued which is yet unserved. Three true bills have been found against accused persons. Eight have been discharged after hearing, and one, guilty of murder and arson, was hung for murder. An additional number of arrests during the year ending March 22, 1875, were twelve, and for the five years previous the aggregate was thirteen.

CASUALTIES.

A list of deaths by fire during the year are given:

April 30—John Hamnett, wife, two daughters and hired boy.

May 26, 1874—Infant daughter of Martin Yeaster, of Shaler township.

September 2, 1874—Mrs. Scott, Forty-sixth street, Pittsburgh. Oil lamp explosion.

November 1, 1874—Miss Margaret Lynch, suffocated by fire at Jacob Fell's, 224 Federal street, Allegheny.

December 30, 1874—Mrs. John Henenger, Center avenue, East Liberty; child upset oil lamp.

February 7, 1875—Little child of Henry Washington, Kennedy's court, Fifth ward, Allegheny, clothing taking fire from grate.

February 27, 1875—Daughter of James Riley, rear No. 55 Crawford street, Pittsburgh, clothes took fire from grate.

There are ninety-six foreign insurance companies doing business in this county, represented by twenty-seven agencies. The local or home companies number twenty-seven.

In concluding, the Marshal states that the Fire Patrol had not yet been organized, and returns thanks to the police and fire departments and underwriters for valuable assistance rendered in the discharge of his duties.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Proposed Industrial Institute.

We have already reported the active efforts being made by prominent citizens looking to the establishment here of an industrial school. The project has been brought before committees of the Central Board of Education, and although no definite action has been taken, it has been favorably commented upon. This, however, with the proviso that State aid be given it, and that the institution be made a part of the common school system.

At the last regular meeting of the High School committee, a communication from J. J. Vance, Esq., Secretary of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, as already published, was presented and read, and on Saturday last a special meeting was held to consider the matter. Mr. Vance was present and addressed the committee upon the subject of establishing an Industrial School. By answers to questions of members of the committee, also, information as to the project was received. The matter not having yet taken any definite shape, at the request of Mr. Vannote the committee decided against the introduction of the matter at this time.

Superintendent Lackey suggested a resolution recommending the Central Board to appropriate $50,000 whenever the State shall appropriate $100,000 for the same purpose, and guarantee the running expenses of the school. Without taking action, however, after a general interchange of opinion, the committee adjourned.

The Mayor's Sunday Court.

At Mayor McCarthy's levee yesterday morning, there was quite a large attendance of the common sort of prisoners, such as drunk and disorderlies of the milder type. The following are the only cases that created quite a "common":

Harte Richards, suspicious character, thirty days in the workhouse; John Crow, vagrant, thirty days; James Hays, D. R. Weaver and Joseph alias "Mickey Bird" Bowman, alias "Monkey Bird" Bowman, for disorderly conduct. Weaver was making a disturbance in a house on Strawberry alley, occupied by a colored woman named Marth Gordon.

THE application of George Winthrop Washington Anderson for an appointment to the office of turnkey at one of the station houses has been received and filed. G. W. W. A. is a colored man.

MILITARY.

The Ninth Annual Encampment at Chicago—Memorial Day, Etc.

Colonel Norman M. Smith has kindly handed us a number of orders issued from the Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Boston, from which we learn that the ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army will assemble in Chicago, on Wednesday, May 12th. By the rules and regulations, as amended at the last session, Past Department Commanders who are in good standing in their respective Posts, are entitled to seats in the National Encampment.

It is desirable that every department should be fully represented, as well on account of the great importance of the business to be transacted, as to express due appreciation of the very liberal arrangements made by our comrades and the people of Illinois, for the reception and entertainment of the members. An executive committee, with Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan at its head, is arranging for a grand military reunion of the soldiers of the Northwest, and a parade of the militia, as well as of every post of the G. A. R., in the department. There will also be a review, a reception and a banquet.

The attention of the Department Commanders is called to the fact that their departments will be excluded from representation in the coming National Encampment, unless the required reports and dues are promptly forwarded to headquarters. To save time, Inspection Reports may be sent to Comrade W. W. Brown, Inspector General, Harrisburg, Pa., and Medical Directors' Reports to Comrade Hans Powell, 181 E. Broadway, New York. It is the duty, also, of each Department Commander to report to the Adjutant General the names of all comrades in his department entitled to seats in the National Encampment by reason of past service as Commander-in-Chief, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, or Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, or Department Commander.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The following is the order in regard to Memorial Day:

In accordance with the rules and regulations, the 29th of May next, (the 30th being Sunday), will be observed as Memorial Day by the Grand Army of the Republic, and the customary honors will be paid to the memory of our departed comrades, by public services and by visiting and decorating, so far as we are able to do so, the graves where they lie.

In making arrangements for its observance, Departments and Posts are recommended to invite the co-operation of comrades not members of the Grand Army, the local authorities, the clergy and *all* who may feel interested in these memorial services.

It is earnestly hoped that in those places where there are no Posts, the day will not be suffered to pass without suitable recognition, and that friends and citizens will endeavor to see that the graves of those who sleep among them are not left unvisited.

As each succeeding year passes away, we see more clearly how deep is the obligation we owe to these men, and how justly they are entitled to be enrolled among the heroes and martyrs of liberty. By commemorating them, we attest our solemn thankfulness to Almighty God, that in the hour of peril to our national life, our country found such brave defenders; and while we mourn their loss, we seek to impress upon ourselves, and the hearts of all, the inspiring lessons of fortitude, patriotism and self devotion, afforded by their noble lives and glorious deaths.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following is a list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending April 6, 1875, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors-at-law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, 515 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Feet for Fenders, &c—E. S. Bissell, Pittsburgh. Filed January 22, 1875.

Fire-proofing—Sherman Crawford, Pittsburgh, administratrix of Benjamin Crawford, deceased. Filed October 31, 1874.

Draw-Heads for Cars—Gottlob Gartsidge, Fort Perry, assignor to John B. Geyser, Pittsburg. Filed August 4, 1874.

Bolster-Plates for Vehicles—William J. Lewis, Pittsburgh. Filed February 20, 1875.

Bale-Fiece—John H. Hardman, Pittsburgh, assignor of three-fourths his right to Wm. W. H. Faulkner, Wm. Johnston, same place. Filed February 23, 1875.

Artificial Flowers—Susette Orth, Pittsburgh. Filed February 4, 1875.

Manufacture of Iron—J. F. Bennett, Pittsburgh. Filed January 7, 1875.

Scroll-Sawing Machines—Geo. S. Young, Clearfield. Filed February 27, 1875.

Apparatus for Extinguishing Fires—Jos. H. Connelly, New Brighton. Filed January 25, 1875.

Sawing Machine Attachments—Davis M. Mellon, Tremont. Filed May 5, 1874.

Trough-Planters—Wm. Hamilton, Harrisburg, assignor to Eby Byers & Son, same place. Filed February 6, 1875.

Ovens for Building Blocks of Furnace Slag—Bassler Boyer, Lebanon. Filed February 11, 1875.

Freight Car Doors—Harry C. McCarty and Edward Glenn, Renovo. Filed February 11, 1875.

Combined Washing and Wringing Machines—Joseph Ward, Pittsburgh, assignor of one half his right to J. B. Moury, same place. Filed April 19, 1874.

Pile Moulding Machines—Chas. Diebold, Lebanon. Filed March 6, 1875.

Fluid-Pressure Engines, Generators—James F. Mahoney, Erie. Filed March 19, 1875.

Automatic Cradles—Wm. Kinderman, Troutville. Filed December 29, 1874.

Combination Locks—Wm. Baldwin, Tioga. Filed August 8, 1874.

Mechanism for Operating the Adjusting Screws of Roll—John S. Worth, Coatsville. Filed February 25, 1875.

Letter Box Alarms—Jas. Harrison, Reading. Filed January 15, 1875.

REISSUE.

Toy Blocks—Charles M. Crandall, Montrose, assignee to C. M. Crandall & Co., same place Patent No. 49,721, dated February 5, 1867. Filed March 5, 1875.

OHIO.

Sash Weights—E. J. Sprague, Youngstown. Filed January 16, 1875.

Railroad Signals—Robert L. Kilpatrick, Springfield. Filed December 29, 1874.

Field Rollers—Anthony Hilts, Springdale. Filed February 15, 1875.

Fruit Gathe ers—Nathan Lash, Montpelier. Filed March 18, 1875.

Fire Proof Floors and Ceilings—Levi T. Seofield, Cleveland. Filed December 12, 1874.

Harvesting Machines—John F. Mounett, Bucyrus. Filed February 6, 1875.

Fire Proof Floors and Ceilings—Levi T. Seofield, Cleveland. Filed March 6, 1875.

Farm Gates—S. R. Holt, Worthington. Filed July 28, 1874.

Horseshoe Fastenings—Samuel McVeen and Benjamin K. Price, Cleveland. Filed December 8, 1874.

Beer Faucets—William B. Miller and Wm. Hem Pewell, Cleveland. Filed October 21, 1874.

Machines for Forming Gear Wheel Molds—James Clayton, Portsmouth. Filed June 15, 1874.

Windmill—John M. Armour, Northwood. Filed October 28, 1874.

Saw Gummers—David Sattler, Napoleon. Filed January 27, 1875.

Roofing Tiles—Samuel Mills, New Castle. Filed February 8, 1875.

REISSUE.

Manufacture of Paints—George W. Hatfield, Dayton. Patent No. 56,231, dated October 26, 1865; reissue No. 6,161, dated December 8, 1874. Filed February 15, 1875.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Glass Syrup Pitchers—Louis Wagner, Wheeling, assignor to J. H. Hobbs, Hieskamier & Co., same place. Filed February 1, 1875.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

To-night Lucille Western begins an engagement of one week, appearing as *Nancy Sykes*, in the popular drama of "Oliver Twist." This character is one of the best in the repertory of Miss Western, who is an actress of the emotional school, and capable of many good things.

Library Hall.

At the urgent solicitation of a large number of leading citizens, Carncross & Dixey's minstrels have been engaged for another week by Mr. V. E. Beamer. During their stay they have had a succession of large audiences; and it is perfectly safe to say that not a single one of the thousands who sat through the entertainments went away displeased. The truth is, this is about the best minstrel organization that ever visited the city, every member being a first-class performer. During the week now commencing quite a number of new features will be introduced. By particular request, Mr. Carncross will sing "Silver Threads Among the Gold," as well as other fine ballads. In this line he has no equal on or off the minstrel stage.

Those who desire reserved seats, can get them at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims bulletins a "fresh cargo of superior attractions" for this week, and he is right. Heading the list is the Zanfretta pantomime troupe, numbering among its members Josie and Alexander Zanfretta, Thomas Vance, Justus Finlay, Max Wallalla, Adolph Zanfretta and a great many more, who will bring out the comic trick pantomime, "The Magic Flute." Charles and Carrie Austin, Billy Devere, Nellie Vincent, Joe Lang, Herman, Ned Campbell, Harry Williams and Lucy Clifton fill out the company. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

Academy of Music.

George L. Fox's New York "Humpty Dumpty" troupe will play four nights at the Academy of Music, commencing on Wednesday evening. In addition to the people who take part in the pantomime, the company comprises a number of the best specialty artists in the country. Mr. Fox comes prepared with all the necessary traps and scenery, and the pantomime will be presented in the best manner. With the "King of pantomimists" and such support, no one can fail to be delighted. A matinee will be given on Saturday. The box sheet will be opened at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street, this morning.

"Uncle Tom" in East Liberty.

Mrs. G. C. Howard and her company will present "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to the citizens of the East End, this evening, at Liberty Hall.

AN INSANE man named Gabriel Thaunman was confined at the Central Station about two o'clock Sunday morning. He resided in Chicago, and escaped from that city a few days ago. A telegram from his wife was received by the authorities at Altoona, who arrested the fugitive on an eastward bound train. He will be forwarded to Chicago to-day. Too much Chicago whisky.

THE MURRAY WHITE HOMICIDE.

Murray Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

The jury in the case of Phillip Murray, the young man tried last week for the murder of James White, a "helper" employed at Zug's rolling mill, came into court Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, and announced their verdict—guilty of murder in the first degree. As the jury had been out since the Wednesday evening preceding, (three nights and three days,) it was thought improbable that they would convict of the higher grade, as it generally happens that, where a difference of opinion is maintained for so long a time, there is a disposition to yield on the side of mercy. In other words, where a jury is divided as between the first and second degree, it is generally supposed that those favoring the lesser offense will be able to carry their point. Those who heard the testimony in this case, could hardly have the shadow of a doubt that Murray was guilty of willful and deliberate murder. It is seldom indeed that such convincing facts and irresistable circumstances are placed before a jury in a capital case. There was nothing in the defense to create a doubt or raise a hope in favor of the prisoner, except the testimony of one witness, who alleged that he saw the beginning of the difficulty, and saw White strike Murray before he shot. That testimony was characterized, by the counsel for the Commonwealth, as utterly false, and "manufactured" for the occasion. It was probably discredited by the jury, but not necessarily so; because, if Murray intended to kill White, of which there can be no possible doubt, he would be guilty of murder of the first degree, even though White did assault him before the fatal shot was fired.

The verdict, however, was a surprise to almost every one. When the foreman answered "guilty of murder in the first degree," Mr. Marshall, counsel for the prisoner, had the jury polled, and each man, for himself, answered in the precise language of the foreman. It is stated that, when the jury took their first vote, they stood six to six on the first and second degrees. Soon after one of the six in favor of the lesser degree went over to the other side, and others followed, until, on Friday night, there was but one for second degree. He held out until Saturday morning, and when the court signified that they would soon adjourn over until Monday morning, word was sent to them to convene at two o'clock, when a verdict would probably be rendered. The one yielded, knowing that it would be useless to try to get the eleven over to his way of thinking, and more than useless to keep them penned up in the jury room two days and nights longer.

The prisoner received the verdict with the same apparent composure and indifference which characterized his conduct on the trial. He made a very unfavorable impression on the public mind possibly upon the jury, during the trial, by the carelessness and utter want of feeling which he exhibited; consequently he would smirk contemptuously, and at other times smile complacently, as the remarks seemed to please or displease him, and he became a favorite with the fair sex. He appeared impressed with the solemnity or gravity of the occasion.

The execution of Ortwein, followed so soon by the conviction of Murray for Myers, the murderers of farmer Wahl, and Philip Murray, the slayer of James White, ought to have a salutary effect in checking homicides, if there be any restraining influence in the gallows.

INTERESTING CASE DECIDED.

Question of Liability of Dealers in Shipping Liquor to Local Option Counties.

On Saturday last, after argument, a case of great interest and importance to liquor dealers was decided in the Lawrence County Court. The case and its origin may be stated, briefly, thus: In June last Mr. T. D. Casey, of Casey & Fogarty, wholesale liquor dealers, this city, was subpœnaed to attend the Lawrence County Quarter Sessions Court, as a witness in behalf of the defendant in the case of David Winternitz, indicted for selling liquor without a license. Lawrence county is a local option county, and Winternitz was prosecuted for taking orders for liquor and having them filled by the firm named. It appeared upon the trial of the case that the defendant was not an employee or agent of the firm, but occasionally sent them orders which they filled at their options, sent the goods direct to the purchaser, and paid Winternitz a commission.

After testifying in the case and when on the way to the train at Allegheny, Mr. Casey was arrested on a similar charge. He gave bail for court and the case came up for trial before Judge McCandless of Lawrence county on the 15th of November last, by agreement of counsel on both sides the case was submitted to the jury on facts stated and a verdict of guilty was rendered under the impression that it was a question of law being reserved. The facts stated were: that the defendant (Casey) had never been in Lawrence county previous to his being subpœnaed as a witness in the case and, consequently, had never solicited orders nor sold or delivered goods there; that his firm, the wholesale liquor dealers, had shipped goods direct to buyers and had collected from them by mail.

The case was put on the argument list, but did not come up until last week, when it was argued before Judge Braden, Judge McCandless having been retired at the last election. The decision of the Court, made promptly on the conclusion of the argument, is that the law is in favor of the defendant, and he is consequently discharged, the costs in the case being placed upon the prosecutor, a man named White.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter Wm. Smith & Sons, debtors, of this city, on motion of Brown & Lambie, solicitors for Wm. H. Smith, petitioning debtor, the order to show cause was extended to the 29th inst.

In the matter of Collins Bros., bankrupts, of Venango county, the argument on the rule to show cause why the specifications of objection to bankrupt's discharge, should not be struck off, was continued to the 30th inst.

In the case of W. E. Schmertz & Co. vs. King Bros., of Lawrence county, the argument on a motion for injunction against F. King, was had and decision reserved.

In the matter of Fred. D. Beegle, bankrupt, of Bedford county, an order was made for a hearing on the bankrupt's petition for an injunction restraining Robt. Stockman from interfering with the property of the debtor, and a hearing fixed for the 27th inst.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

On motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., Messrs. W. F. McKelvy and D. B. Maxwell were duly admitted to practice in this court.

Wilhelmina Dichtermiller and Eliza Bertran filed petitions to secure to themselves their separate earnings.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of B. F. Cohen to Wm. Oppenheimer, the final account of the assignee was approved.

In the matter of voluntary assignment of James L. Old and John Kirkpatrick, the bond of the assignee was approved, and J. L. Old was discharged as assignee.

In the divorce case of Ahl vs. Ahl, a rule was granted on defendant to show cause why he should not furnish a bill of particulars.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Frederick Greisman and wife, to Robb, John Marshall & Co., Wm. Griffin, Robert McEldowney and James Little appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of E. Houston & Son to Terrence Campbell, Geo. Hillenbrand and Thos. St. Clair appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of N. Strader, inventory and appraisement were presented and ordered to be filed.

Federal district of North Fayette township vs. John Stonecipher. Report of viewers confirmed *nisi*.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Clark vs. Frew *et al.*; Beatty vs. Dickson *et al.*; Lohr vs. Newel; McClintock vs. Arnold *et al.*; Rose vs. Westmoreland; Brook vs. Mueller; Ward, assignee, vs. Patton, Jr.; Hutchison vs. Williams, *et al.*; Campbell *et al.* vs. Heilbrower; Gazzam vs. Graff; Painter vs. Lucock *et al.*; Cramer vs. Finlay; McClure vs. Baum, Smith & Co.; Johnston vs. Moorhead *et al.*; Sheehan vs. A. V. R. R. Co.; Doran vs. Brinton; Lytle vs. Nixon.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Daniel Haggerty, charged with desertion, was decreed to pay $15 a month to his wife until the further order of the court, the first payment to be made the 20th of April. The sentence on the conviction for adultery in the case of the same defendant was suspended for the present.

Frank Snyder, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $50.

Jacob Doerr, for selling on Sunday, was fined $50 and costs.

Peter Berger, for selling without license, was fined $100.

Robert G. Crawford, for assault and battery, was fined $500 and costs.

Frederick Bickenbottom, felonious assault, on oath of John C. McGilvray, was sentenced to jail for one year.

Conrad Miller, for selling without license, was fined $125 and costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth Thomas J. Dunn *et al.*; George W. Scott; Patrick Moran; John Teets; Jacob Diebold; Samuel Weil; Dan McCague *et al.*; W. H. Miller; Michael Kelly; John Kearney; John Groetzenberger; Christ. Wagner *et al.*; Daniel W. Cush; Wm. A. Sampson; Samuel B. McKain; W. J. Brestow; David Croft; Alexander Cobb; Frank C. Weigand; Henry Martin (2); Patrick Curran; Minnie Ragen; Matthew Marshall *et al.*; Margaret Alexander (2); W. H. Householder.

THE Pittsburgh Teachers' Academy met on Saturday afternoon. Miss Sarah N. Gregg, of the Lawrence schools, and Miss Mary L. Evans, of the Bayard schools, were initiated into the mysteries of membership. The members elected were Mr. John Smith, of the South Side, and Miss M. Stratton, of the Lincoln schools. The meeting adjourned to meet on the third Saturday in May, at 2 P. M., when Professor Burtt will lecture on "The Academy; Its Functions and Uses."

A TWO AND A HALF MILLION CONTRACT.

It is Awarded to an Alleghenian—Improvement of the Mouth of the Mississippi River.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated Saturday, says:

Captain James B. Eads closed the contract to-day with Colonel James Andrews, of Allegheny City, Pa., for the construction of three hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards of facine work and one hundred thousand cubic yards of stone work at South Pass, together with a large amount of timber work, piles, &c., constituting the necessary jetties and dikes for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river. Colonel Andrews is to furnish his own outfit for this work, and put in place sixty thousand cubic yards facines, piles, &c., before requiring any pay. His contrac will embrace the construction of work sufficient to insure twenty-six feet depth of water, and will amount to two million and a half dollars. When this is completed, other provisions will be made to secure the thirty feet water required by Captain Eads' contract with the Government. Colonel Andrews built the masonary work of the bridge at this city, and constructed the tunnel extending therefrom to the Union Depot ground. He also visited Europe last summer with Captain Eads and carefully studied the jetty works there, and is in every sense qualified to successfully carry out the enterprise he has entered into. He will commence providing his equipment as soon as three hundred thousand dollars are subscribed by the South Pass Jetty Company, which has been organized here, and a large portion of the stock subscribed by prominent citizens of St. Louis.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SIX common cases before Mayor Phillips yesterday morning.

THE Spring term of the Western University commences to-day.

REV. AUGUSTA J. CHAPIN preached yesterday in the Universalist church.

MESSRS. MULLEN & MALONEY will soon start up one of the Woods' rolling mills.

IT IS reported that Messrs. Byers & McCullough have purchased the Wharton mill.

IT IS said that nearly one hundred puddlers left the city and vicinity during the strike.

THE announcement, on a bulletin board in this city, of a spelling match, concluded thus: "Admishion, 10 cents."

A PLEASANT entertainment was given on Friday evening last by the pupils of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, public schools.

SPITE of the wintry and snowy weather, Col. Fricker has fresh tomatoes from his farm, as ruddy and luscious as love's young dream.

GEORGE MOORE has been held for a hearing by Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, on a charge of stealing two gold rings, the property of Mary Rainbow.

A HORSE attached to a jagger wagon ran away yesterday, on East Ohio street, Allegheny, smashing the vehicle to pieces, and becoming entangled in the fence. The animal was not injured.

MR. BENJAMIN SINGERLY, the well known publisher, who offers a premium of $5-0 for a new comped ion of a first class spelling book, is receiving many applications for particulars.

A LOT of old lead pipe was found in the possession of some boys, on the bank of the Allegheny river, last night. It is supposed to have been stolen. It is at the Central